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REFLECTIONS
ON THE LATE
AUGMENTATIONS
OF THE *England - Nobility*
K
ENGLISH PEERAGE. *K*

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PEERS IN THE
REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH,
AND
A CATALOGUE OF ALL THE KNIGHTS
CREATED IN THAT ILLUSTRIOUS REIGN.

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Esquire.

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1798.



REFLECTIONS

ON THE LATE

AUGMENTATIONS

TO THE

ENGLISH PEERAGE.

MR. PITT having just made another large addition of thirteen persons to the English Peerage ; it is impossible to reflect on the augmentations which have taken place in the Upper House, during his ministry, without strong sensations of doubt, fear, and astonishment.

In 1682 the House of Peers consisted of 2 Dukes of the blood royal, 9 Dukes and 2 Duchesses in their own right, 2 Marquisses, 68 Earls, 1 Countess in her own right, 8 Viscounts, 1 Viscountess in her

own

own

own right, 65 Barons, and 3 Baroneffes in their own right; forming altogether 161 temporal Peers *.

In 1728 it consisted of 4 Dukes of the blood-royal, 24 Dukes (besides those of Dover, Brandon, and Greenwich, which were supposed to be contrary to the articles of union), 1 Marquis, 71 Earls, 15 Viscounts, 64 Barons, with 7 Peereffes in their own rights; in all 186, besides the 16 Scotch Peers †. In these 46 years, therefore, during which had happened the Revolution, and the accession of the House of Hanover, the increase was only 25.

In 1759 it consisted of 2 Dukes of the blood-royal, 20 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 81 Earls, 10 Viscounts, and 58 barons, besides 9 Peereffes in their own right, in all 181. During these 31 years, therefore, the Peerage had *decreased* 5.

In 1780 it consisted of 3 Dukes of the blood-royal, 21 Dukes, 1 Marquis, 78 Earls, 14 Viscounts, 65 Barons, besides 7 Peereffes in their own right; in all 189. During these 22 years the increase was 7.

At the close of the year 1783 it consisted of 3 Dukes of the blood-royal, 22 Dukes, 78 Earls, 17

* Dugdale's Catalogue of Nobility, at the end of his Antient Usage of Arms.

† Chamberlayne's Present State of England, 1728.

Viscounts,

Viscounts, 76 Barons, besides 10 Peereffes in their own rights; in all 206; an increase of 17 in about four years.

In 1797 it consists of 4 Dukes of the blood-royal, 19 Dukes, 11 Marquiffes, 90 Earls, 14 Viscounts, 121 Barons, and 9 Peereffes in their own right; in all 268. During these 13 years therefore, the increase has been 62.

In point of promotion in the ranks of Peerage, perhaps no minister has ever equalled Mr. Pitt. He has elevated 10 Peers to the rank of Marquis, 18 to the rank of Earl, and 2 to that of Viscount.

The addition of 62 to the Peerage is within a fraction of a third of the whole number which existed so lately as 1780. I am by no means an enemy to Mr. Pitt. But, if it be doubted whether there be any violent evil from this great alteration of the system of the constitution, yet as there is no apparent good in it, we may surely be allowed to hesitate, and enquire how far it may be wise to introduce such a striking change, without some importunate and decisive cause; at any rate, it may be made an engine of alarming corruption in the hands of any minister. It is a lure for the country gentlemen, on whose independence, before the bauble of a coronet was universally dangled within their grasp, the best hopes of the purity of Parliament were placed.

placed. Who is there now, that has not seen his neighbour, originally his equal or his inferior, dressed up in robes of ermine, and converted into an hereditary senator ?

In common times, to tread in a beaten path, and to execute the duties defined by an established constitution, may require nothing more than a clear understanding, and a resolute heart ; but when changes are made, and at such an awful crisis as the present, it becomes a minister to pause ; it requires all the strongest energies of the most penetrating and creative minds to form new plans, or even make any great extension of old lines. The wisdom drawn from an intimate knowledge of the human passions, as well as human reason, of which all our motives of action are compounded, can alone devise with success on such perilous occasions.

Let us not, therefore, argue with a stupid abstraction, of the little worth of coronets, and the cheap rate at which a minister can thus reward his dependents. I know not whether, in the eye of reason alone, if we could divest ourselves of all passions, of all those emotions of the heart which are intended by our Creator for the wisest purposes, the value of a Peerage is thus insignificant. But, while it is impossible to tear our sensibilities from our frame ; and, therefore, from a strong influence upon

all our opinions, it becomes a matter of very alarming concern indeed, how profusely this bauble of a coronet is showered down on the heads of improper or undeserving men, and, while it makes a few ungrateful and corrupt, makes a thousand disaffected and dangerous. I have watched the countenances and the conversations of many of those who have been passed by, while their neighbours have been lifted above them. They have affected perhaps to speak with indifference or contempt of the circumstance; and the acquisition possibly might have been declined, if offered, had it not come so near their own doors; but, as things were, their looks have given the lie to their own words. A gradual coldness and alienation from the government has taken place; and they have imperceptibly cherished all those artful productions and poisonous opinions, which, with such acute and strenuous ability, have been undermining and endangering the whole establishment of Europe.

So large has been the number, and so indiscriminate the selection, of Peers, within these thirteen years, that I have met with few country-gentlemen of any tolerable fortune, who have not thought themselves qualified for the honour, and felt their envy excited by the promotion of some less meritorious acquaintance.

Formerly, a county-member was a plain independent country-gentleman, of large fortune and antient descent, whose manners, whose habits of life and ambition, were, of all others, most removed and averse from the influence of a court. Now, a county-member seems nothing more than the insipid dependent of a minister, who, after serving his allotted time in Parliament, almost of course expects to obtain a coronet as the wages of his servility. What a lamentable change! from the most manly, the most respectable, of public characters, to the most contemptible! The riches and activity of a well-furnished mind we cannot expect in such a one! To be servile, therefore, without the knowledge of the world; to be corrupt, without ability; to have the will to be wicked, without the power to be successful; is surely, of all characters, the subject of the highest scorn!

A perversion, such as this, is surely no light evil, arising from the present system of increasing the House of Peers; an evil, of which I foresee the probable effects, not only with grief, but horror. The waters of anarchy and destruction are out, and the evil spirit is abroad to direct them. Let us not weaken those moulds which require all our strength and skill to keep them firm. Yet the seeds, I fear, are already sown, which cannot be recalled; and the

the ground on which we tread begins to shake and tremble with agitations, which cannot subside in half a century. Envy, and rivalry, and restless ambition, have taken deep root in families, the most antient, the most respectable, and independent. And what is the consequence? Meanness, vice, poverty, ruin, are already treading on their heels. Public peculators, stock-jobbers, East-Indians, extortioners, seize the country from whence they are driven, and introduce debauchery, extravagance, and all the hateful and over-bearing vices of ill-got wealth.

This is one of the many ill consequences of making the distribution of honours too general, even supposing the choice to be judicious. But, if not only the number be too great, but those selected be not the most proper, the evil is of a very frightful magnitude.

Of all aristocratic distinctions, birth is allowed to be almost the only foundation which philosophy can justify. The arguments which Mr. Gibbon so elegantly expresses in favour of an hereditary monarchy, can easily be applied to the distinctions of nobility.

“Of the various forms of government,” says he,
“which have prevailed in the world, an hereditary
“monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for
B 4 “ridicule.

“ ridicule. Is it possible to relate, without an in-
 “ dignant smile, that, on the father's decease, the
 “ property of a nation, like that of a drove of
 “ oxen, descends to his infant son, as yet unknown
 “ to himself and to mankind; and that the bravest
 “ warriors and the wisest statesmen, relinquishing
 “ their natural right to empire, approach the royal
 “ cradle with bended knees and protestations of
 “ inviolable fidelity? Satire and declamation may
 “ paint these obvious topics in the most dazzling
 “ colours; but, our more serious thoughts will
 “ respect a useful prejudice, that *establisbes a rule of*
 “ *succession independent of the passions of mankind?*
 “ and we shall cheerfully acquiesce in any ex-
 “ pedient, which deprives the multitude of the
 “ dangerous, and indeed, the ideal, power, of
 “ giving themselves a master.

“ In the cool shade of retirement we may easily
 “ devise imaginary forms of government, in which
 “ the sceptre shall be constantly bestowed on the
 “ most worthy, by the free and incorrupt suffrage
 “ of the whole community. Experience overturns
 “ their airy fabrics, and teaches us, that, in a large
 “ society, the election of a monarch can never
 “ devolve to the wisest or to the most numerous
 “ part of the people. The army is the only order
 “ of men sufficiently united to concur in the same
 “ sentiments, and powerful enough to impose them
 “ on their fellow-citizens; but the temper of sol-
 “ diers,

“diers, habituated at once to violence and to
“slavery, renders them very unfit guardians of a
“legal, or even a civil constitution. Justice, hu-
“manity, or political wisdom, are qualities they
“are too little acquainted with in themselves, to
“appreciate them in others. Valour will acquire
“their esteem, and liberality will purchase their
“suffrages; but the first of these merits is often
“lodged in the most savage breasts; the latter can
“only exert itself at the expence of the public;
“and both may be turned against the possessor of
“a throne by the ambition of a daring rival.

“*The superior prerogative of birth, when it has*
“*obtained the sanction of time and popular opinions, is*
“*the plainest and least invidious of all distinctions*
“*amongst mankind.* The acknowledged right extin-
“guishes the hopes of faction; and the conscious
“security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. To
“the firm establishment of this idea we owe the
“peaceful succession and mild administration of
“European monarchy. To the defect of it we
“must attribute the frequent civil wars, through
“which an Asiatic despot is obliged to cut his way
“to the throne of his fathers. Yet, even in the
“East, the sphere of contention is usually limited
“to the princes of the reigning house; and, as
“soon as the more fortunate competitor has re-
“moved his brethren by the sword and the bow-
“string, he no longer entertains any jealousy of
“his

“ his meaner subjects. But the Roman empire,
“ after the authority of the senate had sunk into
“ contempt, was a vast scene of confusion. The
“ royal, and even noble families, of the provinces,
“ had long since been led in triumph before the car
“ of the haughty republicans. The antient families
“ of Rome had successively fallen beneath the
“ tyranny of the Cæsars; and, whilst those princes
“ were shackled by the forms of a commonwealth,
“ and disappointed by the repeated failure of their
“ posterity, it was impossible that any idea of he-
“ reditary succession should have taken roots in the
“ minds of their subjects. *The right to the throne,*
“ *which none could claim from birth, every one assumed*
“ *from merit. The daring hopes of ambition were set*
“ *loose from the salutary restraints of law and pre-*
“ *judice, and the meanest of mankind might, without*
“ *folly, entertain a hope of being raised by valour*
“ and fortune to a rank in the army, in which a
“ single crime would enable him to wrest the sceptre
“ of the world from his feeble and unpopular master.
“ After the murder of Alexander Severus, and the
“ elevation of Maximin, no emperor could think
“ himself safe upon the throne, and every barbarian
“ peasant of the frontier might aspire to that
“ august, but dangerous, station *.”

* Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, vol. I. pp. 270,
273, 8vo.

That those who are called to a seat in the Upper House should at least have the distinction of pre-eminent birth is a requisite, which, while the remarks of Mr. Gibbon are founded in truth, can seldom be dispensed with. The deviation from the rule may perhaps bring no immediate dangerous effects; and a minister, who too often deals in temporary expedients, may support his power, and carry on his schemes, by means of it, for a little while.

A general, indeed, or an admiral, whose superiority in an extensive command has already habituated the minds of men to the pre-eminence of his rank, may, by brilliant victories, deserve and illustrate the coronet, which he owes to his personal, and not to his hereditary claims. Perhaps, a chancellor, whose luminous abilities and enlarged heart have enlightened and warmed the dark and perplexed chaos of the law, may demand and may honour a similar reward.

But I am sure, that, in general, the odious elevation to a new peerage can alone be rendered palatable to a nation by dignity of descent, and *long-acknowledged superiority*. Why are we to endure the mortifications of an aristocracy which wants the only foundation that can justify it in the eye of reason? No lustre of birth can justify the promotion of a fool or a knave. But, without this
requisite,

requisite, the personal worth ought to be splendid indeed; and, even then, if there be no great estate, would not the Honour of the Garter, originally the reward of heroes, be a more suitable recompence?

Perhaps it may be asked, is a minister to waste his time in the humble duties of a herald, and balance the doubtful claims of descent? Are the nation turned into genealogists, and become judges of the honours of a pedigree? To such pert questions the reply is easy. The families that are qualified for a peerage are such as have enjoyed in the counties where they have lived, beyond the memory of man, an allowed superiority, which is almost always the mixed effect of birth, public duties, and, at least, a tolerable fortune. The credit due to such a situation is generally allowed, with a pretty accurate justice, by people who know no other foundation for their opinions than the general consent. And “*birth, which has obtained the sanction of time and popular opinions,*” is the qualification we demand.

“ If,” says Mr. Erskine, “ the aristocratic part
 “ of the state is unhappily losing its due estimation
 “ in popular opinion, is it prudent to destroy all
 “ that is venerable in the Peerage, from antient
 “ dignities and names of renown, in the best times of
 “ England, by filling the House of Lords with the
 “ proprietors of contemptible boroughs without
 “ even

“ even a pretence of public service; and advancing
 “ to high titles, over the heads of the most antient
 “ Peers of the kingdom, men familiar to our recol-
 “ lection in very subordinate situations, marked
 “ during their whole lives by their servile depend-
 “ ence upon all ministers, and odious to the people
 “ from their notorious attachment to arbitrary prin-
 “ ciples of government * ?”

I shall now give a list of the creations and advancements of the Peerage during the present administration, that I may avoid all personalities, and that the names may speak for themselves.

I. Scotch Peers made English Peers.

1. Earl of Abercorn, made an English Viscount 1786,	
Marquis	1790
2. Duke of Athol	Earl 1786
3. Duke of Queensbury	Baron 1786
4. Earl of Morton	Baron 1791
5. Earl of Moray	Baron 1796
6. Earl of Galloway	Baron 1796
7. Duke of Gordon	Earl 1784

II. Irish Peers made English Peers.

8. Lord Hood	Viscount Hood 1796
9. Viscount Bulkeley	a Baron 1784
10. Marquis of Waterford	a Baron 1786
11. Earl of Shannon	a Baron 1786
12. Lord Delaval	a Baron 1786

* View of the Causes and Consequences of the War, by the Hon. Thomas Erskine, p. 60.

13. Marquis

13. Marquis of Donegal	-	-	a Baron 1798
14. Earl of Fife	-	-	a Baron 1790
15. Viscount Grimston	-	-	a Baron 1790
16. Viscount Gage	-	-	a Baron 1790
17. Lord Auckland	-	-	a Baron 1793
18. Earl of Upper Offory	-	-	a Baron 1794
19. Lord Clive	-	-	a Baron 1794
20. Lord Mulgrave	-	-	a Baron 1794
21. Lord Westcote	-	-	a Baron 1794
22. Earl of Courtown	-	-	a Baron 1796
23. John Burton Dawnay, Viscount Downe			a Baron 1796
24. Earl of Macartney	-	-	a Baron 1796
25. Viscount Middleton	-	-	a Baron 1796
26. Lord Bridport	-	-	a Baron 1796
27. Earl of Mornington	-	-	a Baron 1797
28. Lord Carrington	-	-	a Baron 1797

III. Country Gentlemen made English Peers.

29. Sir James Lowther, Bart. made Earl of Lonsdale	1784
30. Charles Pierrepont, Esq. } heir to the Duke of Kingston }	- Viscount Newark 1796
31. Thomas Pitt, of Boconnic, Esq.	Lord Camelford 1784
32. Edward Eliot, of Port Eliot, Esq.	- Lord Eliot 1784
33. Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. } heir to the antient Barony of } Grey of Wilton - - }	Lord Grey de Wilton 1784
34. Sir Charles Cocks, Bart.	- Lord Somers 1784
35. John Parker, of Saltram, in } Devonshire, Esq. - }	- Lord Boringdon 1784
36. Noel Hill, of Attingham, in } Shropshire, Esq. - }	- Lord Berwick 1784
37. James Dutton, of Sherborne, } Gloucestershire, Esq. - }	- Lord Sherborne 1784
38. Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.	- Lord Suffield 1786
39. Sir Henry Bridgman, Bart.	- Lord Bradford 1794
40. Sir	

- | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------|
| 40. Sir James Peachy, Bart. | - - | Lord Selfey 1794 |
| 41. Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart. | - | Lord Dundas 1794 |
| 42. Asheton Curzon, of Hagley,
Staffordshire, Esq. | } - | Lord Curzon 1794 |
| 43. Charles Anderson Pelham, of
Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, Esq. | } - | Lord Yarborough 1794 |
| 44. Sir John Rous, Bart. | - - | Lord Rous 1796 |
| 45. Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. | | Lord Calthorpe 1796 |
| 46. Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. | - | Lord Gwydir 1796 |
| 47. Sir Francis Basset, Bart. | - | Lord De Dunstanville 1796 |
| 48. Edwin Lascelles, Esq. | - - | Lord Harewood 1796 |
| 49. John Rolle, of Devonshire,
Esq. The Barony of Rolle
extinct in his uncle. | } - | Lord Rolle 1796 |
| 50. John Campbell, of Cawdor, Esq. | | Lord Cawdor 1796 |
| 51. Sir William Lowther, after
the death of the Earl of Lonf-
dale - - - - | } - | Viscount Lowther 1796 |
| 52. Sir John Wodehouse | - - | Lord Wodehouse 1797 |
| 53. Sir John Rushout | - - | Lord Northwick 1797 |
| 54. Mr. Powis | - - - | Lord Lilford 1797 |
| 55. Mr. Lister | - - | Lord Ribblesdale 1797 |
| 56. Mr. Orde Powlett | - - - | Lord Bolton 1797 |

IV. Soldiers, Sailors, Lawyers, Ambassadors, and Courtiers*.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 57. Charles Jenkinson, Esq. | { | Baron Hawkesbury 1786 |
| | { | Earl of Liverpool 1796 |
| 58. Sir John Jervis, K. B. | - | Earl of St. Vincent 1797 |
| 59. Sir Guy Carleton, K. B. | - | Lord Dorchester 1786 |
| 60. Sir George Elliott, K. B. | - | Lord Heathfield 1787 |

* Lords Hood, Bridport, Auckland, have been already mentioned.

61. Sir Lloyd Kenyon, Bart.—Chief }
Justice of the King's Bench } - Lord Kenyon 1788
62. Sir James Harris, K. B. Ambassador. Lord Malmesbury 1788
63. Welbore Ellis, Esq. - - Lord Mendip 1794
64. Edward Thurlow, Esq. after the }
death of Lord Thurlow, } Baron Thurlow 1792
65. Sir James Erskine, after the }
Chancellor's death, } Lord Loughborough 1794
66. Wm. Pitt Amherst - - Baron Amherst 1788
67. Mr. Neville of Billingbeare, Lord Braybroke 1788
68. Adam Duncan - - Viscount Duncan 1797
69. Sir Gilbert Elliott - Lord Minto 1797

V. Younger Branches of the Nobility, &c.

70. Lord Algernon Percy - { Lord Louvaine 1784
E. of Beverley 1790
71. Henry Frederic Thynne Carteret, }
brother to the late Marquis of Bath. } Lord Carteret 1784
72. Lord Henry James Montagu Scott, }
younger son of the Duke of Buccleugh. } Lord Montagu 1786
73. William Wyndham Grenville, bro- }
ther to the Marq. of Buckingham } Lord Grenville 1790
74. Mr. James Grenville - Lord Glastonbury 1797
75. Mr. Charles Townshend - Lord Bayning 1797
76. Mr. Mackenzie - - Lord Seaforth 1797
77. Mr. Drummond - - Lord Perth 1797
78. Archibald Douglas * - - Lord Douglas 1791
79. Frances Basset, after Lord }
Dunstanville's death } Baroness Basset 1797

* Natural son of the Duke of Douglas.

Promotions in the Peerage.

	Date of the first Elevation to the Peerage.			
1. Earl Temple	1718		Marquis of Buck- ingham	1784
2. William Petty, Earl of Shelburne, Lord Wy- combe in England	1760	-	Marquis of Lanf- downe	1784
3. G. L. Gower, Earl Gower	1703	-	Marquis of Staf- ford	1786
4. G. Townshend, Vis- count Townshend	1661	-	Marquis of Towns- hend	1787
5. Ja. Cecil, Earl of Sa- lisbury	1603	-	Marquis of Salif- bury	1789
6. T. Thynne, Viscount Weymouth	1782	-	Marquis of Bath	1784
7. John James Hamilton Viscount Abercorn	1786	-	Marquis of Aber- corn	1790
8. Ch. Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis	1661	-	Marquis Corn- wallis	1792
9. Francis Seymour, Earl of Hertford	1703	-	Marquis of Hert- ford	1793
10. John Stuart, Earl of Bute	1761	-	Marquis of Bute	1796

Earls.

11. George Neville, Lord Abergavenny	1295	-	Earl of Aberga- venny	1784
12. Geo. F. Townshend, Lord De Ferrars	1298	-	Earl of Leicester	1784
13. H. B. Paget, Lord Paget	1549	-	Earl of Uxbridge	1784

		Date of the first Elevation to the Peerage.			
14.	I. C. Talbot, Lord Talbot - -	1733	-	Earl Talbot	1784
15.	Richard Grosvenor, Lord Grosvenor •	1761	-	Earl Grosvenor	1784
16.	Edw. Hufsey, Lord Beaulieu - -	1762	-	Earl Beaulieu	1784
17.	Charles Pratt, Lord Camden - -	1765	-	Earl Camden	1786
18.	Ric. Howe, Viscount Howe - - -	1782	-	Earl Howe	1788
19.	Geo. Edgcumbe, Vis. Mount-Edgcumbe -	1742	-	Earl Mount-Edg- cumbe	1789
20.	Hugh Fortescue, Lord Fortescue -	1746	-	Earl Fortescue	1789
21.	Algernon Percy, Lord Lovaine - -	1784	-	Earl of Beverley	1790
22.	Henry Digby, Lord Digby -	1765	-	Earl Digby	1790
23.	Joseph Damer, Lord Milton -	1762	-	Earl of Dorches- ter	1792
24.	Henry Herbert, Lord Porchester -	1780	-	Earl of Caernar- von	1793
25.	Charles Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury -	1786	-	Earl of Liver- pool	1796
26.	Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney -	1783	-	Viscount Sydney	1789

During this period, I believe, not more than eight peerages have become extinct; for, though the higher title may have sunk, yet the more antient one has gone to a collateral branch: as, for instance, in the Dukedoms of Bolton and Montagu, where the Marquisate

Marquisate of Winchester and Earldom of Cardigan still exist; and so, in several others; and even where, in the case of a distant branch, the difficulty, scruples, and expence of proofs, in the House of Lords, have suspended an honour, it must not be supposed to be lost; nor has the minister, or any other family, a right to act upon such ignorant or malicious supposition. The rights of peerage ought to be guarded by the same legal rules as those regarding the inheritance of estates; and the same proofs and the same protection from corrupt revenge or jealousy ought to obtain.

The case, which has lately been published in the Gentleman's Magazine, regarding the claim of Roger Stafford to the Barony of Stafford, in the last century, affords a melancholy picture of the modes by which these rights have sometimes been defeated, when they center in poverty, or want of court-influence. And the case of the Viscounty of Purbeck, which was claimed, in the present century, by Mr. George Villiers, of Chargrove in Oxfordshire, to whom it belonged by the most demonstrable right, but from which he was kept by a series of unparalleled evasions and objections during a long course of years, till he was wearied out of the pursuit, is equally discouraging. Of later cases, which may yet be unasserted or undetermined, it may be indelicate to speak.

But surely, if it be necessary to augment the Peerage to such a degree as it has lately been augmented, these suspended claims ought to be first considered, instead of being oppressed and stifled, that the minister may have an opportunity of granting his favours where they may receive a more adequate and useful return. In attention to these, there will be no departure from the great principle on which honours ought to be granted. In adhering to the remnants, however faded and broken, of the stock of the old Nobility, there will be a coincidence with the passions and the prejudices of the nation; and names, familiar in history, and titles, to which, for ages, we have been accustomed to pay submission, will throw a venerable colour upon aristocratical institutions, and obtain an acquiescence, while new-got wealth and sudden bursts from obscurity excite contempt and hatred, which will, one day, blaze into a flame. Nobility, indeed, without fortune, may too often excite the laughter of purse-proud insolence. But, it has seldom been known that the lustre of an antient name and title has not soon excited to some deeds of heroism, to which it has introduced the bearer, or some advantageous alliances, by which he has been put upon a par with those of his order. In the beginning of the present century, the truly-antient and noble family of Clinton was reduced to an estate of a few hundred pounds a year. The largeness of their present rental is generally known.

If poverty could take away the rights of blood, how few families could survive except in the lineal stock! Poverty has been the general attendant of collateral branches. But, with their poverty, they have almost always retained the remembrance of their birth, and a pride of spirit, which they have preferred before mean wealth. How beautifully does Mr. Gibbon illustrate this in the History of the Courtnays of France!

“While the elder brothers dissipated their wealth
 “in romantic adventures, and the castle of Court-
 “nay was profaned by a plebeian owner, the
 “younger branches of that adopted name were
 “propagated and multiplied. But after their splen-
 “dour was clouded by poverty and time; after the
 “decease of Robert, great butler of France; they
 “descended from princes to barons; the next ge-
 “neration were confounded with the simple gentry;
 “the descendants of Hugh Capet could be no
 “longer visible in the rural lords of Tanlay and of
 “Champignelles. The more adventurous embraced,
 “without dishonour, the profession of a soldier:
 “the least active and opulent might sink, like their
 “cousins of the branch of Dreux, into the con-
 “dition of peasants. Their royal descent, in a dark
 “period of four hundred years, became each day
 “more obsolete and ambiguous; and their pedigree,
 “instead of being enrolled in the annals of the
 “kingdom, must be painfully searched by the

“ minute diligence of heralds and genealogists. It
“ was not till the end of the sixteenth century, on
“ the accession of a family almost as remote as their
“ own, that the princely spirit of the Courtnays
“ again revived; and the question of the nobility
“ provoked them to assert the royalty of their blood.
“ They appealed to the justice and compassion of
“ Henry the fourth; obtained a favourable opinion
“ from twenty lawyers of Italy and Germany; and
“ modestly compared themselves to the descendants
“ of king David, whose prerogatives were not im-
“ paired by the lapse of ages, or the trade of a car-
“ penter. But every ear was deaf, and every cir-
“ cumstance was averse to their lawful claims. The
“ Bourbon kings were justified by the neglect of
“ the Valois: the princes of the blood, more recent
“ and lofty, disdained the alliance of this humble
“ kindred: the parliament, without denying their
“ proofs, eluded a dangerous precedent by an ar-
“ bitrary distinction, and established St. Louis as
“ the first father of the royal line. A repetition of
“ complaints and protests was repeatedly disre-
“ garded; and the hopeless pursuit was terminated
“ in the present century by the death of the last
“ male of the family. Their painful and anxious
“ situation was alleviated by the pride of conscious
“ virtue: they sternly rejected the temptations
“ of fortune and favour; and a dying Courtnay
“ would have sacrificed his son, if the youth could
“ have renounced, for any temporal interest, the
“ right

“right and title of a legitimate prince of the blood
“ of France *.”

The spirit indeed, derived from inheriting the blood of illustrious ancestors, is generally observed to adhere to families, even under poverty, obscurity, and distance. About thirty years ago, a singular case came before the House of Lords, on the claim of Henry Willoughby, to the Barony of Willoughby of Parham. Charles, the second Lord Willoughby, had several younger sons, of whom the second, Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knight, who was, I believe, one of those brave sea-captains who had a command at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was supposed to have died without issue; but it appears that he left a son, probably very slenderly provided for, as was generally the case with the younger branches of those days. Every remove now added to their poverty, and put them farther out of the reach of the head of their family. To a great man every one is more welcome than a poor cousin, who accepts his support rather as a duty than an obligation, and while he receives his bounty mortifies his pride. In those times of public calamity and distraction, as well as private want, the grandson of Sir Ambrose emigrated to America, and died at Hull's Creek in Virginia in 1685. In the meanwhile the eldest branch became

* Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. XI. p. 300—302, 8vo.

extinct in the person of Charles, tenth Lord Willoughby, of Parham, 1679. The American emigrants were forgotten, or voluntarily overlooked, and Thomas, a son of Sir Ambrose's younger brother, stepped into the Barony. A few years afterwards, Henry, the son of him who died in Virginia, not forgetful, amid poverty in the wilds of America, of his birthright, came over to demand his rightful honours. But another was in possession of his seat, and his claims were stifled. He lived on, however, not discouraged or abashed by the support of a mechanical trade, never forsaking his claims, or yielding to oppression. At length, in 1765, died Hugh Lord Willoughby, of Parham, the last male descendant of Thomas, who usurped the seat in 1680. And now Henry, the grandson of him who died in Virginia, 1685, having by his plain industry in trade (I think as a cutler) already acquired a competent fortune, had a new opportunity of asserting his rights. The case came before the House of Peers; and after much litigation, many difficulties, and some very virulent opposition, he was, at length, on 25 April, 1767, admitted to the seat of his ancestors. The honours, for which this virtuous and oppressed branch had thus long carried on their ceaseless struggle, were of short duration. He died in June 1775, aged 79, and with his nephew George, 17th Lord Willoughby of Parham, a most amiable young man, who died of a putrid fever on 20 Oct. 1779, the honours expired.

I intreat

I intreat the pardon of the reader for these digressions : my reflections are only intended to be curious ; and I wish to enforce the idea, that the rights of birth cannot be suppressed by poverty, and that the power of new-acquired wealth ought not to overshadow them.

I find that it is the opinion of Mr. Burke, to whose knowledge, and whose sentiments, I pay the most awful deference, that “ at no period in the
“ History of England have so few Peers been taken
“ out of trade, or from families newly created by
“ commerce. In no period has so small a number
“ of noble families entered into the counting-house.
“ I can call to mind,” says he, “ but one in all
“ England, and his is of near fifty years standing *.” But surely it has never been usual to make Peers out of trade. In 1622, Sir Lionel Cranfield, a merchant, was created Lord Cranfield ; and the same year Earl of Middlesex. In 1626, Richard Robarts, of Truro, a wealthy merchant in Cornwall, was created Lord Robarts ; but it is said not to have been of his own choice, it having formed one of the articles charged against the Duke of Buckingham, “ that, knowing him to be rich, he forced him to
“ take that title of honour ; and that in considera-
“ tion thereof he paid ten thousand pounds to that

* Burke's “ Three Memorials on French Affairs,” p. 17. I suppose he means Alderman Harley ; but, are not some of the Walpole family also engaged as bankers ?

“Duke’s use*.” William Craven, son of Sir William Craven, Merchant-taylor, and Lord-Mayor of London, was created Lord Craven, 1627; but he was himself a foldier, who had served with gallantry under Gustavus Adolphus, and was afterwards memorable as the favourite of the celebrated and unfortunate Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. Paul Bayning, son to Paul Bayning, Sheriff of London in 1593, was created Lord Bayning 3 Char. I. 1628. Sir Baptist Hicks, a wealthy mercer of London, was created Viscount Cambden, 1629. Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh, of Stoneley, and Francis Leigh, Earl of Chichester, were grandson and great-grandson of Sir Thomas Leigh, an opulent Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir William Capel, Lord Mayor of London, 1504, was ancestor of Arthur Lord Capel, of Hadham, 1641. Humble Ward, son and heir of William Ward, a wealthy goldsmith in London, and jeweller to the Queen, was created Lord Ward 1643. But these were times of trouble and distress, when money and assistance were to be obtained at any price. Indeed, in the preceding reign, peerages were most grossly sold by the needy monarch, and his more needy favourites. Yet almost all the purchasers were persons of antient and illustrious rank and descent.

* Dugd. Bar. II. 452. Rushw. Coll. p. 338.

But,

But, relative to all this, let me cite some very curious passages from Gervase Holles's truly entertaining memoirs of his own family. Speaking of his cousin John Holles, the first Earl of Clare, he says, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, "the scene at
" court was strangely altered; for though King
" James entered with the greatest expectation and
" acclamations that any Prince could do (such as his
" wisdom and virtues well merited), yet he brought
" with him a crew of necessitous and hungry Scots,
" and filled every corner of the court with these
" hungry blew-caps. This was that which first
" darkened the glory of the English Court, which
" Queen Elizabeth had ever maintained in great
" lustre. I have heard the Earl of Clare say, that,
" when he was pensioner to the Queen, he did not
" know a worse man of the whole band than him-
" self; and that all the world knew he had then
" an inheritance of 4000l. a year. It was the con-
" stant custom of that Queen to call, out of all
" counties in the kingdom, the gentlemen of the
" greatest hopes and the best fortune and families,
" and with those to fill the more honourable rooms
" of her household servants; by which she honoured
" them, obliged their kindred and alliance, and
" fortified herself. But, when most of those rooms
" were possessed by such trotting companions, the
" better sort of gentry declined the court, as scorn-
" ing their fellowship. Hence it followed, that in
" a little time the court was in a manner wholly
" composed

“ composed of these Scots, and such inconsiderable
“ persons as favourites preferred, or money intro-
“ duced.” A bill having been filed against Sir
John Holles in the Star-chamber, for holding con-
ferences with Gervis and Garnet, the Jesuits, at
their execution, “ though he made his defence to
“ the great satisfaction of his hearers, yet he was
“ committed to the Fleet, where he continued a
“ prisoner some weeks, untill at last he came out a
“ Baron of England, being so created on the 9th
“ of July, 1616. For this dignity he paid the
“ then favourite, the Duke of Buckingham, ten
“ thousand pounds sterling. For after the entrance
“ of King James, the sale of honours was become
“ a trade at court; and, whilst the Duke lived,
“ scarce any man acquired any honour but such as
“ were either his kindred, or had the fortune (or
“ misfortune) to marry with his kindred, or mis-
“ tresses, or paid a round sum of money for it.
“ Nor indeed did that way of merchandize cease
“ all the reign of our last martyred king, which
“ was one cause, and not the least, of his misfor-
“ tunes. I have heard the Earl of Clare often in-
“ veigh bitterly against it; and he would usually
“ call it *temporal simony*. I remember that once I
“ took the liberty (hearing him so earnest on that
“ subject) to ask him how he could purchase him-
“ self, seeing he condemned the King for selling?
“ He answered, *that he observed merit to be no*
“ *medium to an honorary reward; that he saw divers*
“ *persons,*

“ persons, who, he thought, deserved as little as he,
 “ either in their persons or estate, by that means, leap
 “ over his head; and, therefore, seeing the market
 “ open, and finding his purse not unfurnished for it, he
 “ was persuaded to wear his money as other men had
 “ done.—About eight years after his creation of
 “ Baron, for 5000*l.* sterling, he was advanced to
 “ the Earldom of *Clare*. It was not a little won-
 “ dered at, that he could obtain this title of Earl of
 “ *Clare*; for the Lord Rich, when he was created
 “ Earl, did very much desire that title; and the
 “ King’s council, after several debates about it,
 “ concluded, that since the time of the first Earls of
 “ *Clare* determined, that honour of *Clare* had ever
 “ been conferred on a Prince of the Blood-Royal,
 “ (*Clare* and *Clarence* being one and the same title),
 “ and, therefore, not to be allowed to a meaner
 “ subject; whereupon, the Lord Rich was created
 “ Earl of Warwick. But the power that procured
 “ the dignity prevailed for the title, which was the
 “ Duke of Buckingham; for, what is it a powerful
 “ favourite cannot do * ?”

In the remainder of the last century, two families
 only who attained the Peerage could be said to have
 had a mercantile origin, and that of a distant date:
 Osborne 1673, and Fermor 1692.

* Gervase Holles’s Mem. of the Holles family in Collins’s
 Noble Families, pp. 86. 89.

Of the twelve Peers poured into the House of Lords together, in the reign of queen Anne (1711), two only could be said to have had the same foundation. In the reign of George II. I think no more than two (of which one was soon extinct) can be said to have acquired their riches in a similar way. In the present reign, previous to Mr. Pitt's administration, from the same source, sprung the wealth of the Damers*.

Of the existing Peerage twenty have been ennobled by the Law, seven by the Navy, and five by the Army. But, of the seventy-eight names which have been added by Mr. Pitt to the Baronage, candour must allow, that there are many not only totally unknown to the general historian, but which it would be difficult to find surrounded with much lustre, or traced with much clearness, even in our provincial memoirs, or the dull records of the genealogist. Yet, since the time of James I. and Charles I. when Lionel Cranfield and Baptist Hicks, a merchant and a mercer, were ennobled, there is, I believe, no instance of a person, who has himself actually been engaged in merchandize, attaining the honours of a new Peerage, till the late list came forth. Let me not be understood to have any per-

* I consider families according to the name they have assumed, whether by male or female descent, if that be the name that has enriched and ennobled them.

sonal views. Lord Carrington I know not: he may be rich, amiable, and wise; but it has been generally understood that Mr. Robert Smith had long a concern in the family-banking-house. And it is necessary to enforce those principles, which, as I believe to be founded in consummate wisdom, I will never shrink from uttering, that I should bring the fact (if it be so) forward. I find, by Kimber's Baronetage, (vol. III. p. 149,) that Abel Smith, a banker of Nottingham, was father of George Smith, created a Baronet 1757, whose son is now Sir George Smith Bromley, Bart. and from this Abel Smith, I presume, is derived Mr. Robert Smith, now Lord Carrington. The arms of this family are, *Or, a chevron cotised, Sable, between three eagles salient, Sable.* It seems, therefore, an unwise piece of vanity, to assume the title of a family of the same name, but of arms so totally different (*a cross between 4 peacocks*), that the most remote alliance cannot be pretended: I mean the family of John Smith, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry VIII. descended from Sir Michael Carrington, Knt. standard-bearer to Ric. I. in the Holy Land. From this Baron Smith descended Sir Charles Smith, Knt. who, by Charles I. on the 31st of October, in the 19th of his reign, was made a Baron by the title of Lord Carrington of Wotton. This nobleman was murdered in France,
in

in 1664, by one of his own servants*. The title became extinct in 1705.

Mr. Pitt, if objections so apparently trivial as these should ever come to his ears, may smile with contempt; but his smiles will arise from an infection of those very principles of the *Rights of Man*, against which he has, in many respects, made so noble a stand, and which, by infecting the ministers of other Kings†, are working, in concert with the French, revolutions of bloodshed and proscription, such as the world never saw before, and, compared with which, the barbarism of the Goths and Vandals was refinement and mercy.

If subordination of ranks be necessary, and our Great Creator must form a new set of beings, with new powers and propensities, before it be unnecessary, birth must, and ought to be, regarded, as the least invidious of all distinctions. Wealth, which is in the power of the extortioner of thousands; of the famisher of millions; which is possessed to-day, and perhaps may be gone to-morrow, must not be allowed to carry away the advantages from it, and to triumph over it.

A minister, whose mind is always agitated by the pressure of financial wants, will, and, perhaps, must,

* Dugd. Bar. II. 470, 471.

† See Burke's Three Memorials, p. 57, 58.

regard whatever produces a large accession to the revenue. But the Indies I behold and abhor, as producing the seeds (it may be of temporary prosperity, but) of final ruin. They are the great sources of the most corrupting luxuries: they pervert our morals, and overturn the stability of our characters.

To this corruption, aided by the doctrines of *the Rights of Man*, I attribute a change, which I have seen gradually increasing for nearly twenty years, with deep solicitude and sorrow. In every parliament within my short memory, I have seen the number augmented of busy, intriguing, pert, low, members, who without birth, education, honourable employments, or perhaps even fortune, dare to obtrude themselves, and push out the landed interest from their seats in the House of Commons, because they are more fitted for the dirty work of an election, than a man whose habits of life and studies have rendered him too refined for such a purpose. Whence arises all this? The wise barriers that separated the ranks of society are thrown down; and a man, who thirty years ago would scarce fit down in your company, now thinks himself as well qualified for a Member of Parliament as yourself—and true it is, that he is better qualified for the election job. When he gets into the House, perhaps he may know a little more of some of the ordinary routines of business, than a man of education; he may calculate the partial operation of a tax or two; and
D perhaps

perhaps give a tolerable account of the manufactures of his own town ; yet, can he, with a comprehensive eye, survey the enlarged schemes of law and policy ? Is he acquainted with the history of nations ? Is he versed in the accumulated wisdom of ages ? The knowledge of such people is like ready money ; it is always uppermost, it is always at hand ; but probe them, and they will be found wanting : there will be nothing at bottom.

I see these half-witted people, even where they are honest, so completely puzzled and overcome by some of the leading principles of the French doctrines, that from this circumstance alone they are totally improper for legislators or governors. Meanwhile their superiors shrink from their duty, yield to vulgar prejudices, and leave the field open for the horrid schemes which are going forward. Hear the illuminated and prophetic words of Mr. Burke :
“ The Republicans in France, and their associates
“ in other countries, make it always their business,
“ and often their public profession, to destroy all
“ traces of antient establishments, and to form
“ a new commonwealth in each country, upon
“ the basis of the French *Rights of Man*,” &c.
“ totally abolishing hereditary name and office,
“ levelling all conditions of men (except where
“ money *must* make a difference), breaking all connexion between territory and dignity, and abolishing every species of nobility, gentry, and church-
“ establish-

“ establishments; all their priests, and all their
 “ magistrates, being only creatures of election and
 “ pensioners at will.

“ *Knowing how opposite a permanent landed interest is*
 “ *to that scheme,* they have resolved, and it is the
 “ great drift of all their regulations, to reduce that
 “ description of men to a mere peasantry for the
 “ sustenance of the towns, and to place the true
 “ effective government in cities, among the trades-
 “ men, bankers, and voluntary clubs, of bold,
 “ presuming young persons;—advocates, attorneys,
 “ notaries, managers of newspapers, and those
 “ cabals of literary men, called academies,” &c.

“ This system has very many partizans in every
 “ country in Europe, but particularly in England,
 “ where they are already formed into a body, com-
 “ prehending most of the dissenters of the three
 “ leading denominations; to these are already ag-
 “ gregated all who are dissenters in character,
 “ temper, or disposition, though not belonging to
 “ any of their congregations—that is, all the rest-
 “ less people, who resemble them, of all ranks, and
 “ all parties—whigs, and even tories—the whole
 “ race of half-bred speculators:—all the Atheists,
 “ Deists, and Socinians;—all who hate the Clergy
 “ and envy the nobility;—a good many among the
 “ moneyed-people;—the East-Indians almost to a
 “ man, who cannot bear to find that their present

“ importance does not bear a proportion to their
 “ wealth. These latter have united themselves into
 “ one great, and, in my opinion, formidable club *,
 “ which, though now quiet, may be brought into
 “ action with considerable unanimity and force †.”

In times like these, and with such cautions, it
 surely is the duty of a minister, religiously to guard
 the principles on which the aristocratic branch of
 the constitution is founded. To degrade the Peer-
 age is to unite with its enemies in the first step to its
 demolition. We do not look for antiquity or lustre
 of descent, as I have said before, in men raised by
 professional merits. But of those who are selected
 from the country gentlemen, I must repeat, that
 nothing can justify the choice, but pre-eminence of
 birth, as well as largeness of fortune, and personal
 weight. When, in the last reign, the virtuous and
 able Sir George Lyttelton was raised to the Peerage,
 who could complain, or feel that the Upper House
 was degraded? The name familiar in our histories,
 the estate dignified by the possession of a long line of
 eminent ancestors, the intellectual superiority of
 the man, were at once acknowledged, and graced
 the coronet which, dangled over the heads of insigni-
 ficant people, both confers and receives contempt.

* “ Originally called the Bengal club, but since opened to
 “ persons from the other Presidencies, for the purpose of con-
 “ solidating the whole Indian interest.”

† Burke's Three Memorials, pp. 11, 12, 13.

Instead

Instead of entering minutely into the pretensions of the list which I have given, I shall leave the recollection of the image of such a man to be contrasted with the names to be found there, which I think will operate upon them with an humiliation sufficiently forcible.

Next to the total annihilation of honours and distinctions, there is nothing which revolutionists so much desire as to see *an equality* in their distribution, because they cannot avoid seeing that this is a destruction of the principle on which they are founded, and creates an absurdity which no abilities can defend. It is not only, therefore, in the higher privileges of the Peerage that I observe with regret and sorrow an inattention to antient rules, but with not less danger, because in a more marked degree, in patents of Baronetage; a title which, perhaps, was originally instituted, without much wisdom, to feed the unpardonable profusion of King James; but of which the evils, whatever they were in the first institution, have been much increased by a very wide departure from its first principles. The whole order was designed by the founder not to exceed 200 persons; of which, if any became extinct for want of heirs male, no new creations should be made, even to fill the vacancies. King James never exceeded the number, except by four, in the room of the same number who were elevated to the peerage. But the great rule was, “*that none should be admitted*

*“ into this order, unless, upon good proof, they were
 “ men for quality, state of living, and good reputation,
 “ worthy of it; and at the least, descended of a grand-
 “ father, by the father’s side, that bare arms, and had
 “ also a certain clear revenue in lands of at least one
 “ thousand pounds per annum.”* They who are conversant with the personal history of the kingdom, and will read over the first list, will be convinced that it was highly respectable, and that these requisites were strictly complied with.

I believe that the whole number of patents granted from 1611 to the present moment exceeds 1275.

Of the heirs of the original 204 baronets, created by James I. 26 are now English Peers, 2 are Scotch, and 2 are Irish Peers, 128 are extinct, and 4 remain in their original rank. Of these, the greater part are still, from their large hereditary estates and alliances, men of due weight and importance in the country. One out of this original list (Sir John Wodehouse) has been selected in the last elevation to nobility. Two more have also been selected during the present ministry, Sir Thomas Egerton, and Sir William Lyttelton (Lord Westcote of Ireland). Charles I. created 247 Baronets; of their heirs, 10 are now English Peers, 1 is an Irish Peer, 184 are extinct, and 52 remain. Here the extinction has been more rapid than in the original list, perhaps owing to the devastation of the Rebellion

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amongst

amongst persons who obtained their honours by activity in the royal cause. Charles II. created 437 Baronets, of whose heirs 14 are now English Peers, 1 a Scotch Peer, and 4 Irish Peers, 307 are extinct, and 123 remain. James II. created 20 Baronets, of whom 16 are extinct. William and Mary made 37 Baronets, of whom 25 are extinct, and 12 remain. So that of the heirs of the Baronets of the last century, and up to the death of King William, out of 946, 279 only remain; of whom 50 are English Peers, 3 are Scotch Peers, and 7 Irish Peers.

Queen Anne created 29 Baronets, of whose heirs 16 are extinct, 2 are English Peers, and 11 remain. George I. created 42 Baronets, of whose heirs 1 is an English Peer, 57 are extinct, and 13 remain. George II. made 48 Baronets, of whose heirs 3 are English Peers, 5 are Irish Peers, and 8 are extinct.

In the present reign there have been created at least 210 Baronets, of whom 7 have since been raised to the English Peerage, and 2 are just dignified with the Peerage of Ireland. Of the whole creation, therefore, from its institution 1611, about 723 have become extinct, and about 474 remain, besides 63 who are English Peers, 14 who are Irish Peers, and 3 who are Scotch Peers.

Of the Baronets created in the present reign, about 71 have been created since the commencement of 1784, during the administration of Mr. Pitt.

In looking over this last list, the deviation from the description of persons for whom this honour was originally intended is particularly striking. Of these 71 persons, not more than 20 can be considered in the character of country gentlemen, even in the widest extent of the term. Ten were naval commanders; 7 or 8 East-Indians; 7 citizens; and, the greater part of the remainder, courtiers and placemen. Amongst many of these, all pretence to birth is totally out of the question. But it is singular, that, among the twenty persons to which I have first alluded, though there are considerable landed estates, and 4 or 5 revivals of extinct patents, through marriage, descent from female heirs, and adoption of name, there is scarcely an instance of that acknowledged superiority, which the lineal heir obtains, when time has added its sanction to the permanent union of name and property.

Indeed this is not the case solely during Mr. Pitt's administration. It has been much the same during the whole of the present reign, and even, of the present century; and, too much so, as far back as the Restoration. Years have, in some measure, corrected the evil, where it has taken place so long ago;

ago; but, perhaps, this very correction adds deeply to the evil itself. When a new and low man, by a mean and supple kind of vulgar activity, has obtained a patent, which gives him precedence before a virtuous, independent, and long-established family, the immediate remembrance of his origin, his habits of life, and his character, excites nothing but contempt in them. But, let this superiority descend for a generation or two, and it obtains a kind of sanction, against which contempt can no longer defend them; old circumstances cannot be forgotten; the hereditary disgust continues; contempt is turned into hatred; and discontent and disaffection are spread wide amongst the natural defenders of antient establishments.

I am well aware how many there are who will think the title of a Baronet not worth the notice I have given it. But that such are their thoughts, and that they have reason for these thoughts, is the strongest ground for this remonstrance. The honour has fallen into contempt; and it has too justly fallen into contempt. But it is very melancholy, and very dangerous, that any title which immediately proceeds from the fountain of honour, should, in these levelling days, sink into disrepute.

Queen Elizabeth did not confer rank, notice, or preferments, on the most busy and the most obtrusive. She fought out young men from all the
best

best families and fortunes in the kingdom to fill the offices about the Court. And, at that time, when gentlemen lived chiefly upon their estates in the country, seldom visiting the metropolis, this was much more difficult than it is at present.

Indeed, the reign of Queen Elizabeth seems to be the period, which an Antiquary, of true taste, who is a lover of aristocratical distinctions, contemplates with the greatest pleasure. But perhaps, among all the literary *desiderata* in the minuter parts of history regarding England, nothing is so much wanting as a good BARONAGE. The only work on the subject which deserves the name of *history* is that of Dugdale, a most laborious and noble performance in point of materials, though it would be easy to display numerous inaccuracies and omissions, over which dull heralds and genealogists triumph. But the work itself, it must be confessed, is unillumined by the weakest ray of genius, or even any of the common powers of language, disposition, remark, or discrimination, of an ordinary writer. It is properly observed by Dr. Kippis, in his additions to the Life of Dugdale, in the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. V. p. 487, that, “ though there is unquestion-
“ able merit in Collins’s Peerage, and in some of
“ the additions which have been made to some of
“ the later impressions; and the article of the house
“ of Northumberland, in the last edition, is pecu-
“ liarly excellent; yet, on the whole, there is room
“ for

“ for much improvement; and a manly work of the
“ kind we are speaking of, free from the adulatory
“ strain which hath commonly prevailed, would
“ be no small accession to historical knowledge. As
“ Peerages have hitherto been written, one would
“ imagine that antient and noble families were made
“ up of nothing but virtues.”

But hear this character more beautifully expressed by one of the most eloquent as well as wise writers which England, or perhaps any nation, ever produced. Mr. Burke, in his Letter to the Duke of Bedford, in defence of himself, says, “ Why will
“ his Grace, by attacking me, force me reluctantly
“ to compare my little merit with that which obtained from the crown those prodigies of profuse
“ donation, by which he tramples on the mediocrity
“ of humble and laborious individuals? I would
“ willingly leave him to the Heralds College, which
“ the philosophy of the Sans-culottes (prouder by
“ far than all the Garters and Norroys and Claren-
“ cieux and Rouge Dragons that ever pranced
“ in a procession of, what his friends call, Aristocrats and Despots,) will abolish with contempt and scorn. These historians, recorders,
“ and blazoners of virtues and arms, differ wholly
“ from that other description of historians, who
“ never assign any act of politicians to a good
“ motive. These gentle historians, on the contrary, dip their pens in nothing but the milk of
“ human

“ human kindness. They seek no farther for merit
 “ than the preamble of a patent, or the inscription
 “ on a tomb. With them, every man created a
 “ Peer is first a hero ready-made. They judge of
 “ every man’s capacity for office by the offices he
 “ has filled ; and, the more offices, the more ability.
 “ Every general officer with them is a Marlborough ;
 “ every statesman a Burleigh ; every judge a Murray
 “ or a Yorke. They who, alive, were laughed at
 “ or pitied by all their acquaintance, make as good
 “ a figure as the best of them in the pages of Gwil-
 “ lim, Edmondson, and Collins *.”

Where then can we contemplate a true picture of
 our nobility at its brightest æras ?—We must com-
 bine with the heavy, but useful materials of Dug-
 dale, the scattered passages of historians, memoir-
 writers, and state-papers ; we must know the man-
 ners of the times, as well as the general characters of
 human nature ; and be able, by the activity of a
 clear memory and strong mind, to fill up outlines
 at once with penetration and candour. As such a
 picture has not yet been drawn for the public, they,
 whose researches have been employed on the subject,
 must furnish such rude drawings as their abilities
 and opportunities can command, for themselves.
 The writer of these pages once begun a work
 on such a plan for his private satisfaction. His

* Letter to the Duke of Bedford, pp. 39, 40.

materials, however deficient, were yet larger than his resolution could long encourage the hope of digesting. But still they fell infinitely short of his ambition, and of what he knew was within the attainment of patient labours; and he found, that an imperfect work would employ more of his slender abilities, which had a variety of other avocations, than he thought prudent or wise to dedicate to a single subject. After having written, therefore, part of a folio, and digested the materials of a great deal more, he desisted from his plan. Yet, though he is anxious for a work of tolerable merit on this subject, he wishes to see even so imperfect an attempt as himself began, completed, in preference to none: though *he* abandons the subject for ever, finding his enquiries every day more and more employed in other courses, by which he is willing to believe he can be more useful, at least in the humble circle within which he moves.

Yet, the very names of those, who composed the House of Lords in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, will form a most illustrious list, which will almost speak for itself. For such a list, with a few slight notices and dates, I think I can find room in this little pamphlet. It will form no improper contrast to the roll of numerous, and sometimes uncouth, names and titles, which fills no less than nineteen thickly-printed pages of the *Court Calendar for 1797*.

List of Peers in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to the dates at which they obtained their first honour, without attention to the precedence obtained by higher titles of later creation.

I. Henry Stafford, Lord Stafford, son and heir of the unfortunate Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, of whose catastrophe Burke speaks as of “the murder of an innocent person of illustrious rank *.” Lord Stafford was a man of learning and virtue. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, by Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence. He died 1563. (See Wood’s Ath. I. 108; Walp. Roy. & Nob. Auth. I. p. 117; Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 667.) He was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, Lord Stafford, who, dying young, was succeeded by Edward, Lord Stafford; who married Mary, daughter to Edward, Earl of Derby, and probably out-lived Queen Elizabeth.

II. John Vere, sixteenth Earl of Oxford, who was in the rear of the King’s army in the expedition to Boulogne, 36 Hen. VIII. He died 1562, leaving issue by his second wife, Margaret, sister to Sir Edward Golding, Knt. *Edward Vere*,

* Letter to the Duke of Bedford, p. 42.

seventeenth Earl of Oxford, a celebrated poet, distinguished for his wit, adroitness in his exercises, and valour and zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, he is recorded to have been the first that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and, presenting the Queen with a pair of the former, she was so pleased with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. He died, at a good old age, June 24, 1604. (See many other particulars in Camden's Annals; Wood's Fast. I. 99; Dugd. Bar. I. 200; Walp. R. & N. Auth. I. 159; Warton's Hist. of Poetry, III. 297.) He married a daughter of the great Lord Burleigh, in revenge to whom he is said to have squandered his estate.

III. Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland. He was engaged in the scheme of the Duke of Norfolk to marry Mary, Queen of Scots; and, soon after, in the insurrection of the North, with the Earl of Westmorland and others. Having fled to Scotland, he was betrayed to the Regent, Earl of Murray, whence, in 1572, he was, for a large bribe, delivered to Lord Hunsdon, who had him conveyed to York, where he was beheaded, Aug. 22, that year. He left no son; but one of his daughters married Sir Edward Stanley, of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, whose daughter, the famous Lady Venetia Digby, is so particularly recorded by Lord Clarendon. Henry Percy,

Percy, his brother, succeeded as eighth Earl of Northumberland; he was afterwards suspected of plotting to set the Queen of Scots at liberty; and, being committed to the Tower, was, on June 21, 1585, found dead in his bed, shot with three bullets, his chamber-door being barred on the inside. Camden says, “Certainly many good
“men were much affected that so great a person,
“who was of a lively and active spirit, died so
“miserable and lamentable a death, *as well*
“*because men naturally favour nobility*, as that he
“had acquired singular commendation for his
“valour. What suspicions the fugitives mut-
“tered concerning one Baliffe, one of Hatton’s
“servants, and, a little before, appointed to be
“the Earl’s keeper, I omit; as thinking not
“meet to insert any thing upon meer hearsays
“and reports.” (See Camden, in Kennett’s Hist.
of Engl. II. 504; Coll. Peer. II. 405.) He
married Katharine, daughter and co-heir of John
Neville, Lord Latimer, by whom he left his son
and heir, Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northum-
berland, born 1564, a volunteer under the Earl
of Leicester, in the Low Countries, 1585; active
in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588; fig-
nalized by a challenge of Sir Francis Vere, 1601;
and implicated afterwards in the Gun-powder plot,
for which he paid a heavy fine, and long im-
prisonment. He lived till 1632, aged 70. His
son, Algernon, tenth Earl, is well known for the
part

part he took in the civil wars. His daughter, the famous beauty, Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, is celebrated in the poems of Waller, &c.

IV. Henry Neville, fifth Earl of Westmoreland, dying in Aug. 1563, (5 Eliz.) was buried at Staindrop in Durham, having by Jane, his first wife, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, Charles, sixth Earl of Westmoreland, who was engaged with the Earl of Northumberland and others in the famous insurrection in the North; whence flying to Scotland, he long lurked with Carr of Fernihurst, and thence got to the Netherlands, where he was received and continued till his great age and death. He was attainted 13 Eliz. and the title never restored to the family, though claimed by Edmund Neville (of the *Latimer* branch), and, I believe, by one of the Lords Abergavenny. He left only daughters, of whom Katherine married Sir Thomas Gray of Chillingham, co. Northumb. Margaret was wife of Nicholas Pudsey; and Anne, of David Ingleby, brother of Sir William Ingleby of Ripley. (See Dugd. Bar. I. 301.)

V. Henry Neville, fourth Lord Abergavenny, attended the embassy of the Marquis of Northampton to France in 5 Edw. VI. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland,

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and died at Birling in Kent, 1586, leaving an only daughter and heir, Mary, who became the wife of Sir Thomas Fane, and had adjudged to her, 5 James I. the Barony of Le Despenser, the Barony of Abergavenny being adjudged to the heir male, viz. Edward, son of Sir Edward, younger brother of George, third Lord Abergavenny; which Edward, fifth Lord Abergavenny, died 31 Eliz. leaving Edward, sixth Lord Abergavenny, who married Rachel, daughter of John Leonard of Knole in Kent. He died 1622. Lord Braybroke is descended, by the female heir, from Henry Nevile of Billingbere in Berkshire, younger brother of Edward, sixth Lord Abergavenny. (See his portrait engraved in Harding's Biographical Mirror.)

VI. John Nevile, fourth and last Lord Latimer, was son of John Lord Latimer, whose widow, Katherine Parr, afterwards married Hen. VIII. He died 1577, leaving, by Lucy, daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester, four daughters, his co-heirs; Dorothy, wife of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; wife of Sir John Danvers, whence is descended the Duke of Leeds; Lucy, wife of Sir William Cornwallis; and Katherine, married to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

VII. Henry

VII. Henry Fitzalan, ninth Earl of Arundel, was a staunch adherent to Queen Mary, and bitter enemy to Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. It appears from Godwin's Annals (cited by Dugdale), that he fed himself with hopes of obtaining Queen Elizabeth for his wife; and, after he had spent much upon these vain imaginations, his friends failing him at Court, he grew melancholy; and, to wear off his grief, obtained leave to travel (5 Eliz.) He was suspected to be well-inclined to the Queen of Scots, and the Duke of Norfolk's marriage, for which he suffered imprisonment (14 Eliz.) He died Feb. 25, 1579, and was buried at Arundel. By his first wife, Katherine, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, he left two daughters, his co-heirs, of whom Joane married John Lumley, Lord Lumley; and Mary was wife of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

VIII. Francis Talbot, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, a man of eminence, and distinguished military commander, in the reign of Henry VIII. died Sept. 21, 1559. His son, George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, is well known in history as the person in whose custody Mary, Queen of Scots, was so long placed; and, as the husband of Elizabeth, the celebrated widow of Sir William Cavendish, the founder of the Devonshire family. He died 1590. (See Lodge's curious "Illustra-

"tions of the British History," a book which does real honour to the College of Heralds.) His son Gilbert succeeded as seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and, dying 1618, was father of Alethea, wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, whose singular character is drawn in such living colours by Lord Clarendon.

IX. Henry Clifford, second Earl of Cumberland, was son of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by Margaret, daughter of Henry Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland. Upon the insurrection of the Earls of Cumberland and Westmoreland, he joined with the Lord Scroope in fortifying Carlisle against them. By his will, he gave to his daughter, Frances, 2000*l.* if she should marry an Earl; 2000 marks, if she should marry a Baron; and 800, if a Knight. He died Jan. 8, 1569, at Brougham Castle in Westmoreland. His first wife was Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, widow of Louis XII. of France, daughter of Henry VII. By her he had an only daughter, Margaret, heiress to her mother, wife to Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby. But, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of William Lord Dacres of Gillingland, he had the famous George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, born 1558, a man, remarkable for his gallantry and his naval adventures in this reign. (See *Camd. Hist. Engl.*

Engl. II. 610.) He died at the Savoy, Oct. 30, 1605. (See Pennant's Tours, and Gilpin's Tour to the Lakes, II. 151, 168.) He was father of the celebrated Countess of Dorset and Pembroke, (of whom see Walp. R. & N. Auth. II. p. 191.) (See also for the Earl's Life, Biogr. Brit. second Edit. III. p. 633.) The Earl of Thanet now possesses the large estates of this family by descent and *entail*; but Lord Clifford of Appleby *inherits* the Barony.

X. Henry Berkeley, eleventh Lord Berkeley, married, first, Katherine, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, who died 1596; second, Jane, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope, who had no issue. He died, aged 79, in 1613.

XI. John Darcy, third Lord Darcy, of the second branch, marrying Agnes, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, in Derbyshire, Esq. died in 1587, having had issue Michael Darcy, who died in his father's life-time, leaving issue by Margaret, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth-Wodehouse, Esq. John, fourth Lord Darcy, who died in 1635.

XII. James Blount, sixth Lord Mountjoy, a branch of a family of Barons from the time of the Conquest, was son of Charles, fifth Baron, a soldier of eminence, who, serving in the rear

ward of the King's army in France, ordered, by his will, that, if he should there be slain, a stone should be laid over his grave, with the following epitaph for a monument to his children, to continue and keep themselves worthy of so much honour, as to be called thereafter to die for their master and country.

Willingly have I fought,
And willing have I found
The fatal end that wrought
Me hither, as duty bound.

Discharg'd I am of that I ought
To my country by honest ownde;
My soul departed Christ hath bought,
The end of Man is ground*.

He died the next year, 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) leaving, by a daughter of Lord Willoughby of Broke, the abovesaid James, fourth Lord Montjoy, who (15 Eliz.) sat upon the trial of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. He was succeeded by his son, William, fifth Lord Montjoy, who died 36 Eliz. and was succeeded by his brother, Charles, of whom Sir Robert Naunton, in his "Fragmenta Regalia," gives the following curious character: "My Lord Montjoy was of the antient Nobility, but

* Dugd. Bar. I. 521.

"utterly

“utterly decayed in the support thereof (patri-
“mony) through his grandfather’s excess, his
“father’s vanity in search of the Philosopher’s
“Stone, and his brother’s untimely prodigality;
“all which seemed, by a joint conspiracy, to
“ruinate the house, and altogether to annihilate
“it. As he came from Oxford, he took the
“Inner Temple in the way to Court, whither
“he no sooner came, than he had a pretty kind
“of admision, which I have heard from a
“discreet man of his own, and much more of
“the secrets of those times. He was then much
“about twenty years of age, brown-haired,
“of a sweet face, and of a most neat compofure,
“tall in his person. The Queen was then at
“Whitehall, and at dinner, whither he came
“to see the fashion of the Court; and the Queen
“had soon found him out, and, with a sort of
“an affected favour, asked her carver what he
“was? He answered he knew him not; info-
“much, an enquiry was made, one to another,
“who he might be? till, at length, it was told
“the Queen, he was brother to the Lord Wil-
“liam Montjoy. This enquiry, with the eye
“of her Majesty, fixed upon him, as she was
“wont to do, and daunt men she knew not,
“stirred the blood of the young gentleman,
“inasmuch as his colour went and came; which
“the Queen observing, called unto him, and
“gave him her hand to kifs, encouraging him

“ with gracious words and new looks ; and so, di-
 “ verting her speech to the Lords and Ladies, she
 “ said that she no sooner observed him, but she
 “ knew there was in him some noble blood, with
 “ some other expressions of pity towards his
 “ house ; and, then again, demanding his name,
 “ she said, ‘ Fail you not to come to the Court,
 “ and I will bethinke myself how to do you good :’
 “ and this was his inlet and beginning of his
 “ grace : where it falls into consideration, that,
 “ though he wanted not wit and courage, for he
 “ had very fine attractives, as being a good piece
 “ of a scholar, yet were those accompanied with
 “ the retracts of bashfulness and natural mo-
 “ desty, which, as the wave of the house of his
 “ fortune then stood, might have hindered his pro-
 “ gression, had they not been reinforced by the
 “ infusion of the sovereign favour, and the Queen’s
 “ gracious invitation. And that it may appear
 “ how he was, and how that hereticke Necessity
 “ will work in the directions of good spirits, I can
 “ deliver it with assurance, that his exhibition
 “ was very scant, untill his brother died, which
 “ was shortly after his admission to the Court, and
 “ then was it no more but a thousand marks *per*
 “ *annum*, wherewith he lived plentifully, and in a
 “ fine garb, and without any great sustentation
 “ of the Queen, during all her times.

FH

“ And

MVSEVM
 BRITANNICVM

“ And as there was in nature a kind of backward-
“ nefs, which did not befriend him, nor fuit
“ with the motion of the Court; fo there was in
“ him an inclination to arms, with an humour of
“ travelling and gadding abroad, which, had
“ not fome wife man about him laboured to
“ remove, he would out of his own native pro-
“ pufion, marred his own market: for as he was
“ grown by reading, whereunto he was much ad-
“ dicted, to the theory of a foldier, fo was he
“ ftrongly invited by his genius to the acquaint-
“ ance of the practice of the war, which were
“ the caufes of his excurfions: for he had a
“ company in the Low-Countries, from whom he
“ came over with a noble acceptance of the Queen;
“ but, fomewhat reftlefs in honourable thoughts,
“ he expofed himfelf again, and would prefs the
“ Queen with the pretences of vifiting his com-
“ pany fo often, till he had a flat denial: yet,
“ he ftruck over with Sir John Norris into the
“ action of Bretagne, which was then a hot and
“ active war, whom he would always call his
“ father, honouring him above all men, and
“ ever bewailing his end; fo contrary he was in
“ his efteem and valuation of this great com-
“ mander, to that of his friend my Lord of
“ Effex, till at laft the Queen began to take his
“ digreffions for contempt, and confined his
“ refidence to the court, and her own prefence;
“ and, upon my Lord of Effex’s fall, fo con-
“ fident

“ fident ſhe was in her own princely judgement,
 “ and the opinion ſhe had conceived of his worth,
 “ that ſhe would have this noble gentleman, and
 “ none other, to bring in the Iriſh wars to a
 “ propitious end. For it was a prophetical ſpeech
 “ of her own, it would be his fortune and his
 “ honour to cut the thread of that fatal rebellion,
 “ and to bring her in peace to the grave; wherein
 “ ſhe was not deceived, for he atchieved it; but
 “ with much pains and carefulneſs, and without
 “ the forces, and many jealousies of the Court,
 “ and times, wherewith the Queen’s age, and the
 “ malignity of her ſettling times were replete.”

He was born in 1563, created Earl of Devonſhire
 by James I. 25 July, 1603, and died of a fever
 3 April, 1606, æt. 43. His natural ſon Mont-
 joy Blount, was created Lord Montjoy, and 4
 Charles I. Earl of Newport, and died 1665. See
 the life of the father in Biogr. Brit. II. p. 373.

XIII. Edward Clinton, ninth Lord Clinton, and
 Lord Say was born in 1512, ſucceeded his father
 in 1517, and was early diſtinguiſhed in the Court
 of Henry VIII. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, he
 and Lord Stafford were placed according to their
 proper precedence in the Houſe of Lords, he
 having before, by ſome miſtake, taken his place
 as Lord Say, a title of later creation. In 12 Eli-
 zabeth he was employed with the forces ſent
 againſt the northern inſurrection of the Earls of
 Weſt,

Westmoreland and Northumberland; and 4 May, 14 Eliz. he was created Earl of Lincoln. He died 1584. Holinshed says he was “a man of great years and service, as well by sea as land. He was Lord Great Admiral of England 30 years.” His tomb is now to be seen in the chapel at Windsor. His son and heir Henry, second Earl of Lincoln, sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots; and, in 1589, on that of Philip Howard Earl of Arundel. Gervase Holles records him “as a great tyrant among the gentry of Lincolnshire, whom Denzil Holles (who died 1590) used to confront on the Bench, and carry business against him in spite of his teeth.” (See Collins’s Nob. Fam. p. 76). This Earl died 1616. See a curious character of his younger son Sir Henry Fynes in Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 201. and Ann. Reg. 1772.

XIV. Francis Hastings, second Earl of Huntingdon, was on the accession of Queen Elizabeth arriving at the close of his life. He had had some military commands in the preceding reigns, and 4 Edward VI. obtained licence to retain a hundred servants, Gentlemen and Yeomen, over and above those of his family, or in any office or employment under him. He died 1561 *. By Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Richard Pole,

* See Walp. R. & N. Auth.

Lord Montague, by Margaret Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, he left Henry, third Earl of Huntingdon, who married a daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, sister of Leicester, and aunt of Sir Philip Sydney. He died without issue, "a very poor Lord, and greatly in debt," 1595. (See Sydney Papers, I. 382.—II. 31. Camden says, "He was a person of a sweet and candid temper, but wanted not a warmth and zeal for the Reformed religion, and spent a great part of his estate in the support of those ministers, who were the forwardest sticklers for the simple and primitive purity of the gospel." Kenn. Hist. Eng. II. p. 596. George his brother became fourth Earl of Huntingdon, and died 1605. His younger son Henry was the famous Henry Hastings, of Woodland in Dorsetshire, who died 1650, aged 99, and is immortalized by the curious portrait of him drawn by the pen of Lord Shaftesbury, and printed in the Connoisseur.

XV. Edward Hastings Lord Loughborough, younger son of George first Earl of Huntingdon, created a Peer by Queen Mary 19 Jan. 1557-8;—on that Queen's death, of whom he was a favourite, betook himself to his devotions in the hospital of Stoke-Pages, in Bucks, of his own erection, and died there soon after.

XVI. Henry

XVI. Henry Scrope, Lord Scrope of Bolton, was constituted Governor of Carlisle, and Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, 5 Eliz. and 12 Eliz. was in the expedition against the northern insurrection. He was Knight of the Garter, and died Warden of the West Marches, 1592. By Margaret, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, he left issue Thomas Lord Scrope of Bolton, who by Philadelphia, daughter of Henry Lord Hunfdon, left Emanuel, created Earl of Sunderland by Charles I; whose eldest *natural* daughter (Mary, widow of Henry Cary, second son of Henry, Earl of Monmouth), marrying Charles Powlett, Marquis of Winchester (created Duke of Bolton 1689), was great grandfather of Charles, fifth Duke of Bolton; who dying 1765, left a *natural* daughter, now wife of Thomas Orde, created Lord *Bolton*, Oct. 1797.

XVII. George Zouche, Lord Zouche of Harringworth, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of William Welby, of Molton in Lincolnshire, Esq. and dying 1569, left issue Edward Lord Zouche, of Haringworth, born 1556, who was sent ambassador into Scotland 37 Eliz. and 13 Jam. I. was made Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports. He built a large mansion at Bramshill in Hampshire (now Sir Richard Cope's) where, in the park, Archbishop Abbott had that memorable accident of shooting the keeper. He left only daughters, his

heirs, of whom one was ancestress of Thomas Mansel Talbot, of Margam in Glamorganshire, Esquire.

XVIII. William Grey, Lord Grey de Wilton, was distinguished in the three preceding reigns, as a foldier, and has left a considerable fame to posterity. See Loyd's State-Worthies. He ruined his fortune by the heavy ransom he paid (24,000 crowns) when taken prisoner by the Duke of Guise. He died 1562. His sister Elizabeth married John Bridges, first Lord Chandos. His son Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton, was more famous than his father, as a foldier. He was the patron of Spenser, the poet, at the time he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He died at his seat at Whaddon in Bucks, 14 Oct. 35 Eliz. His son Thomas, Lord Grey de Wilton, a promising young man, became tinctured with the factions of the Puritan party; in 1614, being involved in Raleigh's plot, he died in the Tower. His estate was forfeited, and granted to the new favourite Villiers*. His whole sister and heir, Bridget, married Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, Bart. and was ancestress of Sir Thomas Egerton, created Lord Grey de Wilton 1784.

XIX. Sir Henry Grey, of Wreft in Bedfordshire, was by inheritance from his half-brother, tenth

* Villiers paid Sir Rowland Egerton 11,000*l.* and procured him a Baronet's patent. (See *Carte.*)

Earl of Kent, but having a very slender estate, declined assuming the title. He died 24 Sept. 1562. His son Henry also declined the title, as his father had done, but leaving a son Reginald, who, by his frugality, had much recovered the fortune, this person reassumed the title in 1571, and dying 1573, was succeeded by his brother Henry, Earl of Kent, who sat on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and died 1615, S. P. Anthony Grey, the famous rector of Burbach in Leicestershire, and tenth Earl of Kent, 1651, was grandson of Anthony, younger brother of Sir Henry, of Wrest.

These are all the Peers remaining in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, out of 270, whose ancestors had their first advancements before the end of King Henry the Third's reign.

Now follow those remaining at the same period, whose honors had their origin before the eleventh of Richard the second.

XX. William Dacres, Lord Dacres of the North, was Warden of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1 Eliz. he was Captain of Carlisle Castle. He died 6 Eliz. By Elizabeth, daughter of George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, he

he had Thomas, his heir, Leonard, and Francis, and five daughters; Magdalen, wife of Henry Jerningham, Esq.; Mary married to Alexander Culpepper, of Bedgbury in Kent, Esq.; and Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Windfor, Knight; Thomas, the eldest son, succeeded as Lord Dacres, and died 8 Eliz. leaving George his heir, who, in 1569, being at Thetford, in Norfolk, as ward to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was unhappily killed by the fall of a wooden horse, on which he practised riding; so that his three sisters became his heirs, whom the Duke afterwards married to his three sons, Lord Arundel, Lord Thomas (afterwards Earl of Suffolk), and Lord William, and divided their great inheritance among them, which gave such disgust to Leonard Dacres, the uncle, and heir male, that he joined the confederacy of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in the Northern insurrection, secretly. Yet pretended, on their being proclaimed rebels, to offer his services to the Queen for their suppression, which being accepted, he raised soldiers, and seized the family castles of *Naworth* and *Greystock*, but was soon attainted, with a melancholy list of his family, who abetted his unfortunate cause, as may be seen in the old Statute-Books. Of Lord William Howard (the ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle), who had Naworth Castle, a curious account may be seen in Gilpin's Tour to the Lakes. Here ended

ended all the splendor of the male line of the Dacres, but not the name, nor the descendants, which may yet be seen in the naval and military lists of the kingdom.

XXI. Henry Touchet, Lord Audley, was with Lord Leicester in the Netherlands, 28 Eliz. His son, George, was created Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, 14 Jam. I.

XXII. William Willoughby, first Lord Willoughby of Parham, (son of Christopher, younger son of Lord Willoughby of Eresby,) was in the expedition against the Northern Rebels, 12 Eliz. He died 1574. His son, Charles, second Lord Willoughby of Parham, was father of several sons, of whom Sir Ambrose has been mentioned in these *Reflections*, as ancestor of the two last Lords Willoughby of Parham.

XXIII. John Bouchier, second Earl of Bath, and Lord Fitzwarine, died 1560, and was succeeded by William, his grandson, who was in the Netherlands with the Earl of Leicester in 28 Eliz. He died at his manor-house of Tawstock in Devonshire, (now Sir Bouchier Wrey's,) 1623.

XXIV. William West, Lord Delawarre, died 1595, and was succeeded by Thomas, Lord Delawarre, who,

who, in 1609, 7 Jam. I. was made captain-general of all the colonies then planted, or to be planted in Virginia, and went thither with three ships, but died in the voyage.

XXV. John Lumley, Lord Lumley, a person of some note in this reign, had been engaged in the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, 28 Hen. VIII. He was privy to the intended marriage of the Queen of Scots with the Duke of Norfolk; but sat on her trial. He married one of the co-heirs of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and died without issue male. (See Sandford's Genealogical History.)

XXVI. Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, and Lord Ferrers of Chartley, was field-marshal of the forces sent against the Northern insurrection, 12 Eliz. and, in 1571, was created Earl of Essex. He and his son are characters so well known, that it would be both presumptuous and disgusting to detail them here. Nobody can forget his employments in Ireland, his early death, sometimes imputed to Leicester, who married his widow; his burial at Carmarthen 1576; and the romantic history of his bold, eloquent, accomplished, imprudent, and unfortunate son, who fell a sacrifice to the cold intrigues of the little crooked secretary, Robert Cecil, operating on his unguarded temper, and his too strong confidence of his power over a doating Queen.

He died at the block, Feb. 25, 1601, at the age of 34. His son, Robert, was the Parliamentary general.

Here closes the list of those who had their origin before the commencement of Henry the Fourth's reign.

XXVII. Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, was son of that unfortunate John, Lord Dudley, whom his cousin, the Duke of Northumberland, thirsting after the family castle and estates, did so iniquitously, through usurers, dispossess, so that he got the name of *Lord Quondam*. To this Edward, however, the estates, by the Duke's subsequent attainder, were restored. He died July 4, 1586; and was succeeded by another Edward, Lord Dudley, whose lawless proceedings in his contentions with the Lyttelton family may be seen in Coll. Peer. VII. 440.

XXVIII. Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, had some military commands during this reign, but has left no very impressive fame to posterity. He died 1589, S. P.

XXIX. His younger brother, Robert, Earl of Leicester, is so very generally recorded in our histories, general and particular, that it is useless to say any thing of him here. He died Sept. 4, 1588. His son, Robert Dudley, whose legitimacy has been so much doubted, called himself abroad Duke of Northumberland. (See the Biog. Brit. and Walp. R. & N. Authors.)

XXX. John Stourton, Lord Stourton, son of the unhappy Peer who was hanged for murder, 1557, sat on the trial of the Queen of Scots, and died Oct. 13, 1588. His son, Edward, succeeded, and died in 1632.

XXXI. Margaret Fienes, sister and heir of Gregory Fienes, Lord Dacres of the South, who died 1594, became Baroness Dacres, of the South, and married Sampson Lennard, to whom James I. afterwards confirmed the rank and title of Lord Dacres.

XXXII. Edward Fienes was, by inheritance, Lord Say and Sele, but had no summons to Parliament; neither had his son, Richard, who left a son, Richard, to whom King James re-granted a summons, and whom he created Viscount Say and Sele; a four Puritan, whose character is drawn by Lord Clarendon.

XXXIII.

XXXIII. Edward Stanley, third Earl of Derby, died 1572, "with whom," says Camden, "the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." His son, Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, married Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by Lady Eleanor Brandon, daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, widow of Louis XII. and youngest daughter of Henry VII. (Lady Eleanor's sister marrying the Marquis of Dorset, was mother of Lady Jane Grey, whose sister marrying Edward Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, left descendants, whose heir is Lady Anna-Eliza Brydges, now wife of Earl Temple.) The Earl of Derby died Sept. 21, 1594, leaving Earl Ferdinando his heir. "One Hesketh was employed
 " by some outlawed English to persuade this Earl
 " to make his pretensions to the crown; to
 " assert which, he made round promises of
 " both men and money, and threatened to make
 " away the Earl in a very little time, if he did
 " not listen to and conceal this proposal; but
 " the Earl, being now in fear of his life, informed against Hesketh, who owned the fact
 " before the court, and inveighed against those
 " who had given him this council. However,
 " his threatenings were soon after prophetically
 " verified, for the Earl died four months after
 " of a most lamentable sort of death, in the
 " very flower of his youth;" there being every

symptom of the most inveterate and excruciating poison. (See Camd. Ann. Hist. Eng. II. 574, 580.) He left by his Countess, Alice, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, (who re-married Lord Chancellor Egerton,) three daughters, his co-heirs, of whom Anne married Grey Bridges, Lord Chandos; Frances married John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater; and Elizabeth was wife of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. The heirs of these three great Peers are the representatives (with Lady Anne Brydges) of Mary, youngest daughter of Henry VII. certainly the highest blood in the kingdom, next to the Blood-Royal. Earl Ferdinando was succeeded by his brother, William, who died 1642, leaving Earl James, so cruelly beheaded by the Republicans 1651. From this younger branch is descended the present Baroness Strange (Duchess of Athol), who is very improperly styled Baroness Strange of *Knockin*.

XXXIV. Thomas Stanley, Lord Montegle, died in his castle at Hornby in Lancashire 1560. His son and heir, William, Lord Montegle, left a sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Edward, Lord Morley, whose great grandson, Thomas, Lord Morley and Montegle, died without issue; but, his aunt, Katharine, marrying John Savage, Earl Rivers, the heir of this blood is George Pitt, now Baron Rivers.

XXXV.

XXXV. William Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke, (of the second creation), son to Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, a *natural* son of the first Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Edw. IV. In 5 Edw. VI. he was created Earl of Pembroke. Sir Robert Naunton observes, that this Earl and the old Marquis of Winchester were ever of the King's religion, and over-zealous professors; and, being of younger branches, spent what was left them, and came on trust to the Court; where, upon the bare stock of their wits, they began to traffic for themselves, and prospered so well, that they got, spent, and left more, than any subjects from the Norman Conquest to their own times: on which it was observed, *that they lived in a time of dissolution*. He died 1564. Henry, second Earl of Pembroke, married the sister of Sir Philip Sydney, who wrote for her his *Arcadia*. This Earl died 1601. Of his son, Earl William, see the character in Lord Clarendon.

XXXVI. Sir Robert Ogle, Lord Ogle, warden of the Middle Marches, died 4 Eliz. S. P. His brother, Cuthbert, succeeded, and died 39 Eliz. at Bothal Castle. His daughter and co-heir, Katharine, married Sir Charles Cavendish of Welbeck, Notts, and was mother of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle.

XXXVII. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, son of Henry, Earl of Surrey, the poet, is well known for his attempts to marry the Queen of Scots. He was executed 15 Eliz. Philip, Earl of Arundel, his son and heir, died in the Tower, Nov. 15, 1595. His son, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, the collector, is drawn by the pen of Lord Clarendon.

XXXVIII. Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, younger brother of the poet, died in 1582, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, who was succeeded by his brother, Thomas, who died without issue.

XXXIX. William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, younger son to Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, was Lord Admiral of England, Ireland, and Wales. He died 11 Jan. 15 Eliz. His son, Charles, succeeded, and was created Earl of Nottingham. (See his character in Naunton's Frag. Reg. p. 32.) "The Howards," says he, "were of the Queen's alliance and consanguinity by her mother, which swayed her affections, and bent it towards this great house; *and it was a part of her natural propension to grace and support antient nobility*, where it did not intrench, neither invade, her interest: from such trespasses she was quick and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever, as we
" may

“ may observe in the case of the Duke and my
“ Lord of Hartford, whom she much favoured
“ and countenanced, till they attempted the for-
“ bidden fruit ; the fault of the last being, in the
“ severest interpretation, but a trespass of in-
“ croachment, but in the first it was taken as a
“ riot against the crown and her own sovereign
“ power ; and, as I have ever thought, the cause
“ of her aversion against the rest of that house,
“ and the Duke’s great father-in-law, Fitzalan
“ Earl of Arundel, a person in the first rank of
“ her affections, before these, and some other
“ jealousies, made a separation between them.
“ This noble Lord, and Lord Thomas Howard,
“ (since Earl of Suffolk) standing alone in her
“ grace.” He died in 1624, aged 88.

XL. William Brooke, Lord Cobham, was Lord
Warden of the Cinque Ports at the death of
Queen Mary. He was a man of some eminence,
and died 39 Eliz. By the daughter of . . . New-
ton, he left Henry Lord Cobham, also Lord
Warden, the unfortunate man, who being in-
volved in Sir Walter Raleigh’s plot, forfeited his
large estate, which appeased the greedy appetite
of King James, who granted it to his cousin the
Duke of Lenox (from whom it has descended to
Lord Darnley) and suffered the wretched man to
linger out his days in absolute poverty and disgrace,
till 1619. His brother George, who was exe-
cuted,

cuted, left a son William, whose daughter, Miss Brooke, the wife of Sir John Denham, makes a conspicuous figure in the profligate court of Charles II. Her sister was ancestress of the present Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.

XLI. Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Suffex, and Lord Fitzwalter, the virtuous and able rival of the abominable Leicester. He died 9 June, 1583. See his character in Naunton's Frag. Reg. and Lodge's Illustrations of British History. He was succeeded by his brother Henry, who died 10 April, 1593, and was succeeded by Robert his son and heir, who, in 39 Elizabeth, was in the voyage with Robert Earl of Essex, to Cadiz. He died 1629.

XLII. Henry Cheney, son of Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. had summons to Parliament 14 Eliz. He built a noble house at Tuddington in Bedfordshire, where he resided. He died without issue. He was, if I recollect right, a great spendthrift.

XLIII. William Borough, Lord Borough, left issue by Katharine, daughter of Edward Earl of Lincoln (who survived till 1622), Thomas Lord Borough, a valiant foldier, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 14 Oct. 1597, very poor, leaving a widow and family totally unprovided for, of whom

whom the former was living in 1622. He was succeeded by his son Robert Lord Borough, who died an infant, who was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died within age, and left his sisters coheirs, of whom Elizabeth married George Cobham, executed for Raleigh's plot before-mentioned; and Katharine married Thomas Knevit, of Ashwelthorpe in Norfolk, and died in 1646.

XLIV. William Somersset, Earl of Worcester, K. G. died 22 Feb. 1587, leaving Edward, his son, to succeed as Earl of Worcester. "My Lord
 "of Worcester," says Naunton, "was not least
 "in the Queen's favour; he was of the antient
 "and noble blood of the Beauforts, and of her
 "grandfather's kin by her mother, which the
 "Queen could never forget, *especially where there*
 "was an incurrence of old blood with fidelity, a
 "mixture which ever sorted with the Queen's nature;
 "and though there might hap somewhat in this
 "house, which might invert her grace, though
 "not to speak of my Lord himself but in due
 "reverence and honour, I mean contrariety or
 "suspicion in religion, yet the Queen ever re-
 "spected his house, and principally this noble
 "blood, whom she first made Master of her
 "horse, and then admitted him of her Council
 "and State. In his youth, part whereof he spent
 "before he came to reside at Court, he was a
 "very

“very fine gentleman, and the best horseman
 “and tilter of the times, which were then the
 “manlike and noble recreations of the Court,
 “and such as took up the applause of men, as
 “well as the praise and commendation of ladies.
 “And when years had abated those exercises of
 “honour, he grew then to be a faithful and pro-
 “found Counsellor. He was the last liver of all
 “her servants of her favour, and had the honour
 “to see his renowned mistress, and all of them,
 “laid in the places of their rests; and for him-
 “self, after a life of a very noble and remarkable
 “reputation, he died rich, and in a peaceable old
 “age : a fate that I make the last, and none of the
 “flightest of my observations ; which befell not
 “many of the rest, for they expired like unto a
 “light blown out with the snuff, stinking, not
 “commendably extinguished, and with an offence
 “to the standers by.” He died 3 March, 1627.

XLV. Henry Manners, second Earl of Rutland,
 died 17 Sept. 1563, and was succeeded by his son
 Edward, third Earl of Rutland, whom Camden
 relates that Queen Elizabeth designed to make
 Lord Chancellor on the death of Chancellor Brom-
 ley, but that he died six days after him, “being
 “a profound lawyer, and a man accomplished
 “with all polite learning.” He died 14 April,
 1587, leaving a daughter and heir, Elizabeth,
 wife of William Cecil, second Earl of Exeter.

His brother John succeeded as fourth Earl of Rutland, and died 23 Feb. 1589, leaving Roger, fifth Earl of Rutland. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Philip Sydney, but died without issue 26 June, 1612.

XLVI. William Sands, third Lord Sands, of the Vine in Hampshire, sat on the trial of the Queen of Scots. He died in 1622. His second wife was "The fair Bridges," daughter of Edmond Lord Chandos, celebrated by Gascoigne the poet.

XLVII. William Vaux, Lord Vaux, of Harwedon in Northamptonshire, sat in parliament during the whole of this reign, till his death in 1595. George his eldest son, by his second wife, Mary Tresham, died in his father's life-time, leaving issue by Elizabeth Roper, Edward, his eldest son, who survived till 1661, when having no lawful issue, he left his estate to Nicholas Knowlys, his natural son by Elizabeth Countess of Banbury, a case which has created many litigations, particularly in the time of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

XLVIII. Edward Parker, Lord Morley, sat on the trials of the Queen of Scots, the Earl of Arundel, and the Earl of Essex. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William Stanley, Lord Montegle.

Montegle. He died 1618. Through a letter received by his son William Lord Morley and Montegle, the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. This letter was supposed to be written by his sister Mary, wife of Thomas Habingdon of Hinlip, mother of William Habingdon, the poet.

XLIX. William Windsor, Lord Windsor, was succeeded by his son Edward Lord Windsor, who was succeeded by his son Frederick, Lord Windsor, who dying about 1585, was succeeded by his brother Henry, who died at Hewel-Grange in 1605.

L. Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth of Net-lested, had been Deputy of Calais, and the Marches in the reign of Queen Mary, and sat on the trials of the Duke of Norfolk and Queen of Scots. He died 33 Eliz. His son Henry, Lord Wentworth, married Anne, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton (who re-married Sir William Pope, Earl of Downe) and died 36 Elizabeth. His son Henry was created Earl of Cleveland, 1 Char. I.

LI. John Mordaunt, Lord Mordaunt, died 14 Eliz. leaving Lewis, Lord Mordaunt, his son and heir, who died at Drayton, in Northamptonshire, 16 June, 1601, leaving Henry his son and heir, who was created Earl of Peterborough, 3 Charles I.

LII. Ed-

LII. Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, son of the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, married Lady Katharine Grey, sister to Lady Jane, which so excited the jealousy of the Queen, that, on her proving with child, they were both imprisoned; and the Earl was afterwards censured in the Star-chamber, fined £.5000. and kept a prisoner for nine years. During this reign, he entertained the Queen at Elvetham, in Hampshire*. He lived to be an aged man, dying in 1621. In his old age, he married Frances, the daughter of Viscount Howard, of Bindon, a young and gay widow (her former husband being one Pranel, a citizen). Sir George Rodney, who was violently in love with her, in despair and indignation at this mercenary match, fell upon his sword: the lady lived to obtain the Duke of Lenox and Richmond for her third husband.

LIII. Henry Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, grandson of Thomas, earl of Essex, married Mary, daughter of John Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, and died in November, 1592, leaving Edward his son to succeed as Lord Cromwell, who, in 40 Elizabeth, was in the adventure to sea with Robert, Earl of Essex,* against the Spaniards; and, in 43 Elizabeth, in that insurrection with him, which cost the Earl his life. He died in

* See Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

Ireland. His son Thomas was created Earl of Ardglass, and died 1653.

LIV. William Paulett, first Marquis of Winchester, was a man of extraordinary prosperity (as has been mentioned under the Earls of Pembroke) who lived till he had fully accomplished the age of 97 years, and seen 103 persons of his own generation. He died at his manor of Basing, 10 March, 1571. Being asked how he had contrived to stand through all those perilous times, in which such great changes and alterations both in church and state had taken place, he answered *by being a willow and not an oak*. His son John, second Marquis of Winchester, died in 1576; and was succeeded by his son William, third Marquis, who was a man of some learning. His book, entitled, **THE LORD MARQUIS IDLENES**, imprinted at London by Arnold Hatfield, 1586, now lies before me. Lord Orford, when he published his Catalogue, did not appear to have seen it; for he cites the title from Ames *.

* He signs himself WINCHESTER, not W. WINCHESTER, which is one of the exceptions to Mr. Malone's opinion of the ordinary practice. See his *Vindication of Shakspeare*, p. 184.

After

After the epistle dedicatory to the Queen, and address to the reader, is the following :

In laudem Operis Hexasticon
G. Ch. *

Nobilis esto liber, quod te, tot philosophantes
Tanta, per antiquos, philosophia beat.
Nobilior multo, quod tandem nobilis heros,
Marchio Wintoniæ, nobilitavit opus.
Nobilis es genitus, nutritus nobilitate es,
Et genus Appiadum nobile, te decorat.

The book consists of apophthegms on various subjects ; such as Adversity, Ambition, Envy, Fame, Folly, &c.

He died 1598, and was succeeded by his son, William, fourth Marquis, who entertained Queen Elizabeth most splendidly at Basing in 1601. (See Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.) It is the opinion of *Carte*, that this Queen "made it her business to depress the nobility," in which, however, I cannot agree with him. "Even her appearing favours," says he, "ministered to this purpose. Whether she staid a time with any of them in her progress, (as she did A. D. 1601, for a fortnight together with the Marquis of Winchester, at Basing,) or only took a dinner, they paid very dear for the

* Probably George Chapman.

“honour of the visit; and, whatever exorbitant
 “expence she put them to, she did not think
 “herself well-entertained, unless they made her
 “a rich present at parting. Thus, dining on
 “Dec. 6, not four months before her death, at
 “Sir Robert Cecil’s, he made her, when she went
 “away, according to the custom, presents, to
 “the value of 2000 crowns. Her ministers might
 “perhaps be able to support such an expence;
 “but, by impoverishing the nobility, who were
 “generally discontented at their usage, it sunk
 “their credit so low, that it was impossible for
 “any of them to get a number of followers,
 “were they never so inclined to make a disturb-
 “ance.” (Carte’s Hist. Engl. III. 701.) This
 Marquis died in 1628.

LV. Francis Russell, second Earl of Bedford, died
 July 28, 1585, æt. 58.

LVI. John, Lord Russell, his eldest son, sum-
 moned to Parliament in his father’s life-time, but
 died 1584, without sons.

LVII. His younger brother, Francis, was also
 summoned to Parliament by writ, 7 Edw. VI.
 and, being lord-warden of the Marches, was
 slain in 1585, leaving his son, Edward, to suc-
 ceed his grandfather, as third Earl of Bedford,
 who married the spendthrift Lucy, sister and heir
 of

of John, Lord Harington. He died S. P. 1627. He was succeeded by his first-cousin, Francis, Lord Thornhaugh, fourth Earl of Bedford.

LVIII. William Parr was restored to the title of Marquis of Northampton, Jan. 15, 1 Eliz. and died in 1571, without issue, leaving his third wife surviving, who, marrying Sir Thomas Gorge of Longford in Wiltshire, died in 1635. His nephew, Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, became his heir.

LIX. Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, succeeded his father in 1550. He involved himself in trouble by his attachment to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. He died at Ithel, (*qu. Ichel, in Crundal?*) in Hampshire, and was buried at Tichfield, being succeeded by his son, Henry, third Earl of Southampton, the friend of Essex, with whom he was attainted, but not executed, being kept in prison till the accession of James I. when he was released and pardoned. He is well known as the patron of Shakspeare. He died 1624, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of John Vernon of Hodnet (of which lady some curious particulars may be seen in the Sydney papers), Thomas, the fourth and last Earl of Southampton, the virtuous friend of Lord Clarendon, who died 1667.

LX. Sir William Eure, Knt. created Lord Eure, 35 Hen. VIII. led the rereward of the forces sent under the command of the Earl of Suffex, against the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in rebellion, 12 Eliz. His son, Ralph, having been slain in his life-time in an engagement with the Scotch, in 1545, he was succeeded by his grandson, William, second Lord Eure, who, in 29 Eliz. was one of the commissioners with Edward, Earl of Rutland, and others, to treat of a league with the Scotch. He died Feb. 12, 1593, and was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir, third Lord, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Dawnay of Sefay in Yorkshire, Knt.

LXI. John Sheffield, second Lord Sheffield, of Butterwicke, in Lincolnshire, married Douglas, daughter of William, Lord Howard, of Effingham, which lady is remarkable as the mother of Sir Robert Dudley, who claimed to be the legitimate son of the Earl of Northumberland. But there is an account of this affair, which, as it is not only curious in itself, but comes from Gervase Holles, whose great uncle, Denzil Holles, married this Lord Sheffield's sister, deserves particular notice, more especially as it seems to have escaped the modern editors of the *Biographia Britannica*. "The Lord Sheffield and "the said lady," says the biographer, "for
" some

“ some years lived together with much happi-
 “ nefs and contentment, until, at laft, it hap-
 “ pened that Queen Elizabeth took a progress
 “ Northward, upon whom the Earl of Leicefter,
 “ the then powerful favourite, attended, and
 “ fome days ſhe abode at the Earl of Rutland’s
 “ at Belvoir Caſtle. Thither the principal per-
 “ ſons of Lincolnſhire repaired to ſee their
 “ Queen, and do their duty. And, amongſt
 “ others, the Lord Sheffield, and this fair young
 “ lady of his, who ſhone as a ſtar in the Court,
 “ both in regard of her beauty, and the richneſs
 “ of her apparel. Leiceſter (who was *cauda ſalax*)
 “ ſeeing her, and being much taken with her
 “ perfections, he made his addreſſes of courtſhip
 “ to her, and uſed all the art that might be (in
 “ which he was maſter enough) to debauch her.
 “ There are ſmall hopes, that ſhe, who once
 “ hath permitted a ſiege, can hold out. For
 “ that woman, who keeps a looſe guard upon her
 “ honour, hath one port already open, and there
 “ wants nothing but a bold man to enter. To be
 “ ſhort, he found her frail, and had the unlawful
 “ fruition of her body. The crime being arrived
 “ at this height, their next deſign was how to
 “ ſecure it, and the continuance of this their
 “ wickedneſs, which they thought could not
 “ well be, ſo long as the Lord Sheffield lived.
 “ He was a gentleman of great ſpirit; him,
 “ therefore, they contrived how to make away;

“and, before they parted, Leicester, who was
 “perfect in those villanies, undertook the charge
 “of it. Not long after, being at Normanby,
 “and her sister, Holles, with her, Leicester, who
 “had wrote letters to her, and, in one, after
 “many amorous expressions, told her, *that he*
 “*had not been unmindful in removing that obstacle*
 “*which hindered the full fruition of their content-*
 “*ments; that he had endeavoured one expedient*
 “*already which had failed; but he would try*
 “*another, which he doubted not would hit more*
 “*sure.* This letter (as she was going down the
 “stairs to walk abroad) she dropped, as she
 “pulled her handkerchief out of her pocket;
 “and her sister, Holles, following her, took it
 “up, and, either overcome with a woman’s
 “curiosity, or guided by a higher providence,
 “she put it in her pocket, and read it when she
 “found her opportunity; and, finding therein a
 “plot against her brother’s life, resolved, as it
 “befitted her, to acquaint him with it. The
 “lady, soon after, missed the letter, and, being
 “sufficiently affrighted, conscious enough of
 “what was in it, she strictly examined all her
 “women (*the gentlewoman from whom I had this*
 “*relation was one of them*) at the first with
 “intreaties, at the length with severity and
 “cruelty. But, out of them, who indeed knew
 “nothing she got nothing. Then she came to
 “her sister, Holles, and, falling down on her
 “knees,

“ knees, besought her, if she had found any such
“ letter, to deliver it unto her, assuring her that
“ nothing of harm should come from what the
“ contents of it might seem to threaten. But she
“ was inexorable, and would not own a knowledge
“ of any such accident. Shortly after, the Lord
“ Sheffield returning home, and his sister,
“ Holles, watching her opportunity, gives him
“ the letter. He reads it with anger and amaze-
“ ment; that night he parts beds, the next day,
“ houses, and retired from her. He meditates
“ with himself in what manner he might best
“ take an honourable and just revenge upon the
“ adulterers. Having resolved, he posts up to
“ London to effect it: but the discovery was
“ arrived at the knowledge of Leicester before
“ him, who, finding a necessity to be quick,
“ bribes an Italian physician (whose name I have
“ forgot), in whom Lord Sheffield had great
“ confidence, to poison him, which was imme-
“ diately effected after his arrival at London. He
“ being removed by this villany, she expected
“ the reward of it, that Leicester, as he promised,
“ should have married her; but he, according
“ to the nature of all men, who think basely
“ of their prostitutes, after he had cohabited
“ with her some time, and begot on her a base
“ son, Sir Robert Dudley, who called himself
“ Duke of Northumberland, rejects her, and
“ marries the Lady Lettice, widow to Walter

“ Devereux, Earl of Effex, who, it is thought, served him in his own kind every way. I have been the longer and more punctual in this relation, because it is known to few, yet a certain truth.” (From Gerv. Holles’s Memoirs of his own Family in Collins’s Noble Families, pp. 77, 78.) He died in Jan. 1568, (11 Eliz.) leaving a son and heir by the said Douglas, his wife, Edmund, third Lord Sheffield, who distinguished himself for his courage in the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. He was afterwards governor of the Brill, in which he was succeeded by Sir Francis Vere. In 7 Char. I. he was created Earl of Mulgrave, and died 1646, aged 80, and was succeeded by his grandson, Edmund, whose son, John, was created Duke of Buckinghamshire, a poet, better known for his rank than his genius.

LXII. Richard Rich, a lawyer, created Lord Rich of Lees, in Effex, 1 Edw. VI. and, upon Nov. 13, following, Lord Chancellor of England, which office he soon after resigned, died in 1568, and was succeeded by Robert, his son, second Lord Rich, who was employed in Ireland with Lord Darcie and others, 16 Eliz. but, returning home on private business, died 1581, leaving Robert, third Lord Rich, who, in 40 Eliz. was in that voyage with Robert Earl of Effex, to Cadiz. By James I. he was created
Aug.

Aug. 6, 1618, Earl of Warwick, and died March 24 following. His two sons, the Earls of Warwick and Holland, are well known characters in the subsequent Rebellion.

LXIII. Thomas Wharton, summoned to Parliament as Lord Wharton, 1 Edw. VI. He was General Warden of all the Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of Berwick, and died Aug. 23, 1568 (10 Eliz.) He was succeeded by his son Thomas, second Lord Wharton, born 1520, who, by Anne, "daughter of Robert "Earl of Essex," says Dugdale, (which marriage, however, seems from dates, &c. quite impossible), left issue, at his death, 14 Elizabeth, Philip, third Lord Wharton, born 1555. He died March 26, 1625. His eldest son, Sir George Wharton, K. B. was slain in a duel by Sir James Stuart, 1609; his second, Thomas, died in his father's lifetime, 1623, leaving his son Philip to succeed, who was born 1613, and was grandfather of the eccentric Duke of Wharton.

LXIV. William Paget, summoned to the House of Peers as Lord Paget, Dec. 3, 4 Edw. VI. a man who raised himself from a very low birth, died at a great age in 1564, and was succeeded by his son Henry, second Lord Paget, who dying issueless, 1568, was succeeded by his brother Thomas, third Lord Paget, a zealous Papist, attainted for his

his attachment to the Queen of Scots, 29 Eliz. after which, 32 Eliz. he died at Bruffels, and was succeeded by his son William, fourth Lord Paget, who accompanied the Earl of Essex in the voyage to Cadiz, and being restored to his lands and honours, 1 James I. died 1628.

LXV. Thomas Darcy, created by patent Lord Darcy of Chiche, April 5, 5 Edward VI. died about the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who accompanied Walter Earl of Essex to Ireland 16 Eliz. and died 23 Eliz. leaving issue Thomas, third Lord Darcy of Chiche, who, in 1621, 19 James I. was created Viscount Colchester, with remainder to Sir Thomas Savage, of Rock Savage in Cheshire, Bart.; and 4 Nov. 2 Cha. I. Earl Rivers, with the same remainder. He died 1639.

LXVI. John Williams, of Ricot in Oxfordshire, a servant of Henry VIII. who had enriched himself in that harvest of fortunes, being one of the first that appeared for Queen Mary, was on the 5th of April, in the first year of her reign, summoned to parliament as Lord Williams of Thame. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was appointed Lord President of her Council in the Principality of Wales, and its Marches, and died in his office at Ludlow Castle, 14 October, 1559.
His

His two daughters and co-heirs, Isabel and Margery, married Sir Richard Wenman, and Henry Lord Norris.

LXVII. Edward North, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. was summoned to Parliament as Lord North two days after Lord Williams. He died 1564, and was succeeded by Roger, second Lord North, who died Dec. 22, 1597, and was succeeded by his grandson Dudley, third Lord North, who died 1666, aged 85. (See the curious memoirs of this family by Roger North, his grandson, brother of the Lord Keeper Guildford.)

LXVIII. Edmund Bridges, K. G. and second Lord Chandos, of Sudeley in Gloucestershire, was son of Sir John Bridges, created Lord Chandos of Sudeley, April 8, 1 Mary (the day after Lord North) by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Lord Grey de Wilton. He was one of the Peers who sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and died 1573, being succeeded by his son Giles, third Lord Chandos, who died 1593, and was succeeded by William, fourth Lord Chandos*, who died 1603, leaving Grey Bridges, his son and heir, fifth Lord Chandos, who was from his

* Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Sudeley Castle. See Nichols's Progresses.

power and splendid style of living called King of Cotswould, a track of country in Gloucestershire, lying near his castle of Sudeley. He died 1621, having married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby.

LXIX. Anthony Browne, created Viscount Mountague Sept. 2, 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, a zealous Papist, was sent Ambassador to Spain 3 Eliz. and died in 1592, being succeeded by his grandson Anthony, second Viscount Mountague, who died in 1629.

Here ends the list of those Peers remaining in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose creations were of prior date to her accession to the throne.

It is very remarkable that this Queen herself created but nine Peers during her long reign.

LXX. Henry Cary, first cousin to Queen Elizabeth, by her mother, was knighted on her accession, and 13 January following created by patent Baron of Hunsdon. He was in several military employments as Governor of Berwick, &c. during her reign.—The Queen's severity to her servants, however

however nearly allied to her, is marked by a curious passage in a letter to this nobleman from his son Sir Robert Cary. The Queen asked Sir Robert when his father meant to return to his government: "I told her," says he, "that you
"determynde to begin your journey presently
"after Whytfontyd. She grew ynto a grate rage,
"begynnyng with God's Wonds, that she wolde
"fett you by the feete, and sende another yn
"your place, if you dalyed with her thus; for
"she wolde not be thus dalyed with all."—Sir Robert Naunton gives the following character of him: "My Lord of Hunfdowne was of the
"Queene's nearest kindred, and on the decease
"of Suffex, both he and his sonne successively
"tooke the place of Lord Chamberlaine. He was
"a fast man to his Prince, and firm to his friend
"and servants, and though he might speake big,
"and therein would be borne out, yet was he the
"more dreadfull, but lesse harmfull, and far
"from the practise of the Lord of Leicesters
"instruction, for he was downright; and I have
"heard those that both knew him well and had
"interest in him, say merely of him, that his
"Latin and dissimulation were alike; and that his
"custom of swearing and obscenity in speaking
"made him seeme a worse Christian than he was,
"and a better knight of her carpet than he
"could be. As he lived in a roughling time,
"so he loved sword and buckler-men, and such
"as

“ as our fathers were wont to call men of their
 “ hands, of which sort he had many brave gen-
 “ tlemen that followed him ; yet not taken for
 “ a popular and dangerous person : and this is one
 “ that stood amongst the *Togati*, of an honest
 “ stout heart ; and such an one that upon occa-
 “ sion would have fought for his Prince and
 “ Country, for he had the charge of the Queen’s
 “ person both in the court and in the camp at
 “ Tilbury.” This Peer died July 23, 1596, æt.
 71. His younger son, Sir Robert, was the per-
 son who carried the first intelligence to James I.
 of Queen Elizabeth’s death, and in the next reign
 was created Baron of Leppington ; and by Cha. I.
 Earl of Monmouth. (See the curious Memoirs
 of himself, published by the late Lord Corke.)
 George, the eldest son, second Lord Hunsdon,
 died Sept. 9, 1603.

LXXI. Oliver St. John, created by Queen Eliza-
 beth on the same day Lord St. John, of Bletso in
 Bedfordshire, was great grandson of Sir John St.
 John, K. B. 1488, who was eldest son (the
 second son was ancestor to Viscount Bolinbroke)
 of Sir Oliver St. John, of Penmark in Glamor-
 ganshire, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir
 John Beauchamp, of *Bletso*, which Margaret re-
 marrying John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, was
 mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond,
 mother of Hen. VII.—I mention this relationship,
 because

because it was probably the motive of the Queen's advancing him to the Peerage, of which honour she was so very sparing. He sat on the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and died 1582, being succeeded by his eldest son John, second Lord St. John of Bletso, who sat on the trial of the Queen of Scots, and died Oct. 23, 1596. His brother Oliver became third Lord St. John, and died 1618.

LXXII. Thomas Sackville, son of Sir Richard, (by Winifrid, daughter of Sir John Bridges, Knt.) and grandson of John Sackville, Esq. by Margaret Boleyn, sister to Thomas Earl of Wiltshire, and aunt to the mother of the Queen, being thus of her consanguinity, was on June 8, 1567, created Lord Buckhurst. He did honour to the peerage, having early displayed a most sublime genius, and truly copious fancy by his poetical Induction to the *Mirror for Magistrates*, and Legend of the *Duke of Buckingham*, in which he preceded Spenser in a style that need not shrink from a comparison with that mighty Bard. It is to be regretted by Posterity that he quitted these flowery paths for the thorny and barren road of politics. See his character by Naunton, and in most of our Biographical Collections, but more particularly in the third Volume of Warton's *History of English Poetry*. On March 13, 1603, he was by James I. created Earl of Dorset, and died

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died of an apoplexy 19 April, 1608, as he sat at the Council-table.

LXXIII. Henry Compton, of an antient family, was summoned to Parliament as Lord Compton, May 8, 14 Elizabeth. Of the peculiar merits which obtained him this honour I am not aware. Camden says, "he was a person of fine wit and "solid judgement." He died 1589. His son William became second Lord Compton, and was created Earl of Northampton Aug. 2, 1618, by James I. He died 1630, Lord President of Wales.

LXXIV. Sir Henry Norris, of Witham, in Berkshire, was son of that unfortunate Sir Henry, who fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Henry VIII. at the same time with the Queen's mother, for the crime of picking up and wiping his face with an handkerchief, which the Queen was supposed to have dropped at a Tournament at Greenwich. In 14 Eliz. this Sir Henry was sent Ambassador to France, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Norris May 8 the same year. "There
"were at this time," says Naunton, "two
"rivals in the Queen's favor: old Sir Francis
"Knowles, Comptroller of the House, and Sir
"Henry Norris, whom she had called up at
"Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher
"house, as Henry Norris of Rycot, who had
"married

“ married the daughter and heir of the old Henry
“ Williams, of Thame; a noble person, and to
“ whom in her adversity the Queen had been com-
“ mitted to his safe custodie; and from him had
“ received more than ordinary observances. Now
“ such was the goodness of the Queen’s nature, that
“ she neither forgot the good turns received from
“ the Lord Williams; neither was she unmindful
“ of this Lord Norris, whose father in her father’s
“ time, and in the business of her brother, died in
“ a noble cause, and in the justification of her
“ innocency. My Lord Norris had by his lady
“ an apt issue, which the Queene highly re-
“ spected; for he had six sonnes, and all martial
“ and brave men; the first was William, the
“ eldest, and father to the late Earl of Barkshire;
“ Sir John, vulgarly called General Norris; Sir
“ Edward, Sir Thomas, Henry, and Maximilian,
“ men of haughty courage, and of great experi-
“ ence in the conduct of military affairs: and to
“ speake in the character of their merit, they
“ were persons of such renown and worth, as
“ future times must out of duty owe them the
“ debt of an honourable memory.” He died
about 1589, and his son William having died in
his life-time, 22 Eliz. was succeeded by his
grandson Francis, who was created Earl of Berk-
shire, 28 Jan. 18 James I. and being committed to
the Fleet for a breach of privilege in a quarrel with
Lord Scroop, two years afterwards, his high spirit

could not brook the affront, but operating upon a keen sensibility, urged him to wound himself mortally with a cross-bow at his house at Rycot, of which he died in a few days.

LXXV. William Cecil, born at Bourne in Lincolnshire, 1520, was created by patent Baron of Burleigh, 25 Feb. 1570-1, 13 Eliz. He is so universally known as the most assiduous and painful, as well as longest minister during this reign, that it is needless to say any thing of him here. He died exhausted with study and the fatigues of his employment 4 Aug. 1598, aged 78. His eldest son Thomas, second Lord Burleigh, who had spent his youth in military employments, particularly in the Low Countries, where he was Governor of the Brille, 1585, was created Earl of Exeter by James I. 4 May, 1604, and died 7 February, 1621-2, aged 80. His half-brother, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, is a well-known character.

LXXVI. Peregrine Bertie, son and heir of Richard Bertie, and of Katherine, sole daughter and heir of William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, (fourth wife and widow of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk) was, on his mother's death, 1580, summoned to Parliament as Lord Willoughby of Eresby. "My Lord Willoughby," says Naunton, "was one of
" the

“ the Queenes first swordsmen: he was of the
 “ antient extract of the *Bartewes*, but more eno-
 “ bled by his mother, who was Duches of Suf-
 “ folk. He was a great master of the art military,
 “ and was sent Generall into France, and com-
 “ manded the second army of five the Queene
 “ had sent thither in aid of the French. I have
 “ heard it spoken, that had he not slighted the
 “ Court, but applied himself to the Queene, he
 “ might have enjoyed a plentiful portion of her
 “ grace: and it was his saying, and it did him no
 “ good, that he was none of the *Reptilia*; inti-
 “ mating that he could not creepe on the ground,
 “ and that the Court was not his element: for
 “ indeed as he was a great soldier, so he was of a
 “ fuitable magnanimitie, and could not brooke
 “ the obsequiousness and assiduitie of the Court;
 “ and as he was then somewhat descending from
 “ youth, happily he had an *animam revertendi*,
 “ and to make a safe retreat.” He died 1601,
 and was succeeded by his son Robert, second
 Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who was created by
 Charles I. Earl of Lyndsey, and was slain at the
 battle of Kington, 1642. (See Lord Clarendon’s
 H. Reb.)

LXXVII. Thomas Howard, half-brother to
 Philip Howard Earl of Arundel (and heir to his
 mother Margaret, daughter of Thomas Lord
 Audley of Walden) was summoned to Parliament

as Lord Howard of Walden, 39 Elizabeth, and upon the accession of King James was created Earl of Suffolk. He married Elizabeth daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Knevit, of Charlton in Wiltshire, a woman infamous for her rapacious disposition, by whom he was father, among other children, of Frances, who first marrying Robert Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary General, upon her divorce from him, became the wife of Robert Carr Earl of Somerset, a couple whose infamy is sufficiently handed to posterity. The Earl of Suffolk died 28 May, 1626.

How very sparing Queen Elizabeth was in conferring the honours of the Peerage is sufficiently evident by the above list. And when we recollect that such men as Sir Nicholas Bacon, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Francis Knowlys, Sir John Perrot, Sir Philip and Sir Robert Sidney, Sir Francis and Sir Horace Vere, Sir Fulke Greville, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper, and Sir Robert Cecil, could never attain this rank in her reign, though some of them at least were extremely solicitous to attain it, we shall be still more convinced of her caution, perhaps niggardliness, in this particular.

Thus

Thus after the death of Sir Philip Sidney, and his uncle Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, without legitimate issue, Sir Robert Sidney his brother, a brave and hardy foldier, Governor of Flushing, one of the cautionary towns in the Netherlands, thought he had a fair claim to ask the rank and privileges of a *Baron*. Rowland White, in a letter to him, Jan. 25, 1597, has the following passage: “ Yt seems strange
 “ unto me that your Lordship having so often hard
 “ her Majesties gracious disposition towards you for
 “ the place of Vicechamberlain, that in your lettre
 “ to my Lady Essex you are content to give over
 “ that sute, for you might be a Baron. Yf any be
 “ called, you need not doubt but you will be one;
 “ but the Queene will by no means be persuaded to
 “ call any; for my Lord of Buckhurst doth mightely
 “ labour with the Queene for my Lord Aberganey*.
 “ Yt is the thing they desire, to have you quit
 “ your interest of the grant. Mr. Secretary hath
 “ promised Sir John Stanhop, to use his best credit
 “ to make him Vice-Chamberlain, and to make Sir
 “ Edward Wotton a Baron†.” Again, 1 Feb. 1597, he writes: “ My Lord of Essex moved her Majesty
 “ very earnestly to call you to be a Baron, shewing
 “ unto her the necessity of having such nobles as

* Edward Nevile, Lord Abergavenny. Though I have, in the list I have given, ranked him among the Barons, yet he had not a summons to parliament during this reign, owing to the dispute between him and the female heir, wife of Sir Thomas Fane.

† Sydney Papers, Vol. II. p. 84.

“ were able to doe service. That when her Majesty
 “ had occasion to send any Embassadge of moment,
 “ she was forced to employ Knights. Her Majesties
 “ answer was, that she was resolved of your worthi-
 “ nes and fidelity towards her, of your ableness to
 “ serve her; but, said she, what shall I doe with all
 “ these that pretend to titles? I cold be willing to
 “ call him, and one or two more; but to call many
 “ I will not: and I am importuned by many of
 “ their friends to doe yt. Madame, sayd the Earl,
 “ let their titles be first examined by me; I will not
 “ doubt but I will fynd cause to keep them backe,
 “ and let the fault be mine: she replied, that she
 “ wold speak with the Lord Treasorer about yt.
 “ Since Mr. Secretary hath delt very earnestly with
 “ my Lord of Effex, to favor Sir Edward Wotton
 “ to be a Baron. His answer was, that if he wold
 “ joyne with hym to call you first to be a Baron, he
 “ wold agree to the other; and thus stands that
 “ matter. What will grow of yt, we must now
 “ shortly see, for the Parliament ends this weeke*.”
 Three days afterwards, 4 Feb. he writes: “ The
 “ Parlement drawes to an end, and no hope of any
 “ creation; yet is the Queene greatly labored to call

* Ib. p. 87. It seems particularly remarkable that the sum-
 mons to Parliament of Sir Thomas Howard, as Lord Howard
 of Walden, which is said to have happened this year, and
 about which there has been much litigation, is not here men-
 tioned: but on the contrary it is said, “ *there is no hope of any*
 “ *creation.*”

“ some :

“ some : and Sir Edward Wotton doth leave no
 “ meanes untried to be one ; for he hath wonne by
 “ promising her to be an intereſter for hym
 “ to the Earl of Effex to bryng it to paſs, and ſhe
 “ doth bravely ſollicyt yt ; but I do not fynd that
 “ the Earl travels in yt, or wronges you in any
 “ ſort, for he ſtill prefers you, and abſolutely will
 “ bring you in, or breake the necke of all the other
 “ creations. He cold be content that you both
 “ were made ; but I feare you have malice and
 “ envie attending upon you in this, as in the reſt *.”
 Once more, 20th Sept. 1599, he ſays, “ I hard of
 “ one that is familiar amongſt them, that Sir Robert
 “ Cecil and Sir Walter Raleigh do infinitely deſire
 “ to be Barons, and they have a purpoſe to be called
 “ unto yt, though there be no Parlement. Yt will
 “ be a fit time for Lord Nottingham to remember
 “ you, he being their inſtrument to doe this, who
 “ I aſſure you is moſt high in her Majeſties favor,
 “ and can doe with her more then is believed, but
 “ he knows not his owne ſtrength *.”

Such was the policy of Queen Elizabeth. Sir
 Robert Naunton, whom I have ſo often cited, ſays,
 that the Queen’s “ Miniſters and inſtruments of
 “ ſtate, ſuch as were *participes curarum*, and bore a
 “ great part of the burden, were many, and thoſe

* Ib. p. 88.

† Ib. p. 126.

“ memorable ; but they were only favourites, and
 “ not minions, such as acted more by her princely
 “ rules and judgments, than by their own wills and
 “ appetites : for we saw no *Gaveston*, *Vere*, or
 “ *Spenser*, to have swayed alone during fortie foure
 “ yeares, which was a well settled and advised
 “ maxime ; for it valued her the more ; it awed
 “ the most secure, it tooke best with the people,
 “ and it staved off all emulations, which are apt to
 “ rise and vent in obloquious acrimonie, even against
 “ the Prince where there is one onely admitted into
 “ high administrations.” Sir Robert professes his
 purpose to be, “ to give unto posteritie a cautious
 “ description with a short character or draught of
 “ the persons who were either admitted to her secrets
 “ of state, or taken into her grace and favor ;” for
 he remarks, she had, “ both military and togati, as
 “ many and as able ministers as had any of her pro-
 “ genitors.” It will be proper therefore to give the
 names of such (not being Peers) as Sir Robert con-
 sidered to deserve this distinction, though most of
 them have been already mentioned. These were, Sir
 Philip Sidney, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Nicho-
 las Bacon, Sir Francis Knowlys, Sir John Perrot,
 (supposed to be a natural son of Henry VIII.) Sir
 Christopher Hatton, Lord Keeper, Sir John Paking-
 ton, of Westwood in Worcestershire, Sir Walter
 Raleigh, Sir Fulke Grevile, Sir Robert Cecil, Sir
 Francis and Sir Horace Vere.

Sir

Sir Nicholas Bacon was appointed Lord-Keeper in 1559, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Bromley 1579 (ancestor by the female line to Lord Montfort); his successor was Sir Christopher Hatton, 1587, followed by Sir John Puckering, 1592; whose successor was Sir Thomas Egerton, 1596.

Other men of some eminence in this reign, though not so distinguished as to come within the notice of Naunton, were, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, whose daughter married Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apthorpe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir John Fortescue, of Salden, Bucks; Sir William Drury, Lord Deputy of Ireland; Sir Thomas Smith, a most learned man, from whose brother is descended Sir John Smith, of Hill-Hall in Essex, Bart.; Sir Thomas Randolph; Sir James Croft, Governor of Berwick (ancestor of Sir John Croft, Bart.); Sir Henry Gates; Sir Roger Manwood, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Christopher Wray, a Judge, (ancestor of Sir Cecil Wray); Sir Henry Killegrew; Sir James Dyer, a Judge; Sir William Pelham, Lord Justice of Ireland, (ancestor of Lord Yarborough, and younger brother to Sir Nicholas, ancestor of Lord Pelham); Sir William Waad; Sir Richard Bingham, Marshal of Ireland, (whose brother George was ancestor of Lord Lucan); Sir Arthur Chichester (ancestor of Lord Donegal);
Sir

Sir Thomas Roper * ; Sir Henry Unton, of Wadley in Faringdon : Sir Geoffrey Fenton, a learned man ; Sir John Smith † ; Sir Francis Drake, Sir Martin Frobisher, and Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, famous Sea-Captains.

King James is blamed for his indiscriminate profusion of honours, with some degree of justice. Yet, on his accession, he certainly attended to those who stood first on Queen Elizabeth's list for this advancement ‡.

“ Praise,”

* Afterwards, I think, Viscount Baltinglass, of Ireland, descended from the Ropers of Derbyshire.

† The character of all or most of these are in Lloyd's State-Worthies, collected from Fuller and other books.

‡ Queen Elizabeth died 24 March, 1603.—On 3 May following Sir Robert Cecil was made Lord Cecil, of Essendon. On 13 May Sir Robert Sydney was created Lord Sydney, of Penshurst; the same day William Knowlys, (son of Sir Francis before-mentioned) was made Lord Knowlys, of Grays; and Sir Edward Wotton, of Boughton-Malherb in Kent, Lord Wotton.—On 21 July Sir Thomas Egerton was made Baron of Ellesmere; and on the same day Francis Russell, Lord Russell of Thornhaugh; Sir William Petre, Lord Petre; Sir John Harington, Lord Harington, of Exton; Sir Henry Danvers, Lord Danvers; Sir Thomas Gerrard, Lord Gerrard, of Gerrard's Bromley; and Sir John Spenser, of Althorpe, Lord Spenser. Here were eleven Peers at once; more than Elizabeth created during a reign of 44 years.

“Praise,” says Carte, “was the coin with which Elizabeth generally rewarded bravery, merit, and services; scarce supplying her embassadors with money to pay their necessary expences, and being full as parsimonious in conferring honours, even that of knighthood, which was highly esteemed in her days, and for which there never were more deserving candidates, bestowing it on very few, and those persons of eminent note and noble families : yet she had the address to make a great part of the charge of her wars in the Low Countries and with Spaine, to be defrayed by volunteers, and private adventurers; the Earls of Cumberland, Essex, and Southampton, with other great men, spending their estates in quest of glory, and lesser people venturing their fortunes, in hopes of raising greater by the spoils of the enemy *.”

On the 13th of March following Henry Howard was created Earl of Northampton; and in this year the eldest sons of Lords Lincoln, Effingham, Montegle, Worcester, and Suffolk, were called to the Upper House.

In 1604, two Scotch Peers were made English Peers;—Edward Denny; Sir George Carew; Philip Herbert; Thomas Arundel, of Wardour; William Cavendish, of Hardwicke; and Sir John Stanhope, were made Peers; after which, I consider, that no farther attention was paid to the rank which families held at the death of Elizabeth. New arrangements at Court, new distinctions, and new modes of life, turned every thing topsy-turvy.

* Carte, Hist. Eng. II. p. 700.

Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Sir Francis Drake, says, Elizabeth visited that hero on board his ship at Deptford, 1580, “ and conferred the honour of “ knighthood upon him, an honour in that illustri- “ ous reign, not made cheap by prostitution, nor “ even bestowed without uncommon merit *.”

Since such is the character of the titles of this reign, I shall close my pamphlet with a list of those whom this illustrious Queen knighted.

* Gent. Mag. 1741. Vol. XI. p. 44.

A CATALOGUE OF ALL THE KNIGHTS DUBBED
IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, DRAWN
DOWN INTO ALPHABET.

[From Sylvanus Morgan's Sphere of Gentry.]

N.B. The names marked thus * are of those whose families had
at that time, or have since, attained the Peerage.

Those with this mark † are ancestors of families which have
since been created Baronets.

‡ Since created Irish or Scotch Peers.

A.

SIR					
1. Walter Aston †	—	—	—	—	1560
2. John Arundel *	—	—	—	—	1566
3. Dermon Arlye	—	—	—	—	1567
4. Edward Ashton †	—	—	—	—	1568
5. Alex. Avenon, Lord Mayor					
6. Matthew Arundel *	—	—	—	—	1574
7. Owen Arlye	—	—	—	—	1576
8. Edmund Anderson †	—	—	—	—	1583
9. John Arundel *	—	—	—	—	1585
10. Monogs Allarchy	—	—	—	—	1585
11. George Audley	—	—	—	—	1586
12. Edward Aston †	—	—	—	—	1588
					13. John

13. John Allot	—	—	—	1591
14. Richard Acton †		—	—	1591
15. Francis Allen	—	—	—	1591
16. Anthony Ashley	—	—	—	1596
17. John Ashenden	—	—	—	1596
18. John Acton †	—	—	—	1596
19. George Aldridge		—	—	1596

B.

SIR

20. John Berkeley *	—	—	—	1558
21. Nicholas Bacon *		—	—	1558
22. George Bowes	—	—	—	1558
23. Edward Bray	—	—	—	1559
24. William Babthorpe		—	—	1559
25. William Butler	—	—	—	1560
26. Edmund Brudenell *		—	—	1565
27. Christopher Brome	—	—	—	1565
28. Nicholas Bagnell	—	—	—	1565
29. Robert Barnwell †		—	—	1565
30. Anthony Brown *		—	—	1566
31. Theobald Butler †	—	—	—	1567
32. James Barry †	—	—	—	1567
33. Edmund Butler †		—	—	1567
34. Valentine Brown		—	—	1569
35. Thomas Barington †		—	—	1571
36. Jerome Bowes	—	—	—	1572
37. Richard Baker	—	—	—	1573
38. Richard Berkeley *		—	—	1574
39. Edward Boynton	—	—	—	1574
40. William Babington		—	—	1574
41. Arthur Bassett	—	—	—	1575
42. Thomas Browne		—	—	1576
43. Richard Berkeley *	—	—	—	1576
44. Robert Bell	—	—	—	1577
45. Richard				

45. Richard Bulkley *	—	—	—	1577
46. John Brocket	—	—	—	1577
47. Thomas Butler	—	—	—	1577
48. Randolph Brereton †	—	—	—	1577
49. William Booth *	—	—	—	1577
50. Thomas Boynton †	—	—	—	1577
51. Henry Bagnall	—	—	—	1578
52. Philip Butler	—	—	—	1578
53. Thomas Barnardiston †	—	—	—	1578
54. Nicholas Bacon †	—	—	—	1578
55. Thomas Bromley *	—	—	—	1579
56. John Byron *	—	—	—	1579
57. George Bouchier *	—	—	—	1579
58. George Bromley *	—	—	—	1580
59. John Branch, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1580
60. William Buck	—	—	—	1581
61. Richard Bingham †	—	—	—	1581
62. Thomas Black, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1582
63. Peregrine Bertie *	—	—	—	1583
64. Philip Butler	—	—	—	1583
65. Ralph Bouchier *	—	—	—	1583
66. John Burke †	—	—	—	1583
67. Edmond Butler	—	—	—	1583
68. Peter Barnwall. <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	—	1583
69. Richard Bourk. <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	—	1584
70. Henry Berkeley *	—	—	—	1585
71. Patrick Barnwall, <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	—	1585
72. Husband Burke †	—	—	—	1585
73. George Barnes, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1586
74. William Bowes	—	—	—	1586
75. Barthol. Beresford *	—	—	—	1586
76. John Burroughs *	—	—	—	1586
77. Charles Blount *	—	—	—	1586
78. Philip Butler	—	—	—	1586
79. George Bond, Lord Mayor †	—	—	—	1587
80. Edmund Berkeley *	—	—	—	1587

81. George

81. George Beestone	—	—	—	1587
82. Paul Backes	—	—	—	1588
83. Christopher Blount	—	—	—	1588
84. Thomas Baikerville	—	—	—	1588
85. William Brereton ‡	—	—	—	1588
86. John Brook *	—	—	—	1596
87. Calistines Brook	—	—	—	1596
88. George Bingham ‡	—	—	—	1588
89. William Bevil	—	—	—	1589
90. Michael Blount	—	—	—	1590
91. George Brown *	—	—	—	1591
92. William Brook *	—	—	—	1591
93. William Bridges *	—	—	—	1592
94. William Brunkerd *	—	—	—	1592
95. Henry Bromley	—	—	—	1592
96. Henry Billingsley	—	—	—	1596
97. Simon Bagnal	—	—	—	1596
98. Lord Burrow *	—	—	—	1596
99. Maurice Berkeley *	—	—	—	1596
100. Charles Blount	—	—	—	1596
101. John Bowles	—	—	—	1596
102. John Bucke	—	—	—	1596
103. Matthew Browne	—	—	—	1596
104. George Booth *	—	—	—	1599
105. Francis Berkley *	—	—	—	1596
106. Robert Basset	—	—	—	1599
107. Thomas Buck	—	—	—	1599
108. Edward Blount †	—	—	—	1599
109. Edward Brooke	—	—	—	1591

C.

SIR

110. Henry Cary *	—	—	1558
111. Robert Catlyn	—	—	1558
112. John			

112.	John Conway *	—	—	1559
113.	William Chester	—	—	1560
114.	Henry Cromwell *	—	—	1563
115.	Henry Cheney *	—	—	1563
116.	Edward Capel *	—	—	1563
117.	Richard Champyon, Lord Mayor	—	—	1565
118.	Christopher Chevers	—	—	1565
119.	Henry Compton *	—	—	1566
120.	Gerrard Conney	—	—	1567
121.	George Carey, Knight Marshal *	—	—	1570
122.	Robert Constable †	—	—	1570
123.	Henry Curwyn	—	—	1570
124.	Cuthbert Collingborne	—	—	1570
125.	John Cutts †	—	—	1570
126.	George Calverley †	—	—	1571
127.	Alexander Culpepper †	—	—	1573
128.	John Clifton †	—	—	1574
129.	Henry Cobham	—	—	1575
130.	Thomas Cecil *	—	—	1575
131.	Gerard Croken	—	—	1575
132.	Henry Cowley	—	—	1576
133.	William Courtney *	—	—	1576
134.	Francis Carew †	—	—	1576
135.	Henry Cocke	—	—	1577
136.	George Colte	—	—	1578
137.	Rowland Clark			
138.	Robert Clark, Baron of the Exchequer			
139.	William Clark			
140.	Edward Cleere †	—	—	1578
141.	Peter Carew †	—	—	1579
142.	John Chichester †	—	—	1580
143.	Charles Cavendish *	—	—	1582
144.	Anthony Colcloughe	—	—	1582
145.	Thomas Cufacke			
146.	John M. Castlyn	—	—	1583
147.	George Chaworth †	—	—	1584
148.	William Collyer	—	—	1584
				149. Henry

149. Henry Coninsby *	—	—	1585
150. George Carewe *	—	—	1585
151. Henry Constable †	—	—	1586
152. Edmund Carey *	—	—	1586
153. Hugh Cholmeley †	—	—	1587
154. Martin Calthorp *	—	—	1588
155. George Clyve *	—	—	1588
156. George Earl of Cumberland *		—	1588
157. Robert Cecil *	—	—	1591
158. Walter Covert	—	—	1591
159. Robert Carey *	—	—	1591
160. John Carel	—	—	1591
161. Thomas Coninsby *	—	—	1591
162. Nicholas Clifford	—	—	1591
163. Conyers Clifford	—	—	1591
164. Thomas Chaloner	—	—	1591
165. Anthony Cope †	—	—	1592
166. Thomas Colcloughe	—	—	1592
167. Arthur Chichester *	—	—	1595
168. Edward Carey *	—	—	1596
169. John Cotton †	—	—	1596
170. Miles Corbet †	—	—	1596
171. Edward Conway *	—	—	1596
172. Anthony Cooke	—	—	1596
173. Alexander Clifford	—	—	1596
174. Robert Croffe	—	—	1596
175. George Carey *	—	—	1597
176. Henry Lord Cobham	—	—	1598
177. Richard Champernoun	}	In Ireland	1599
178. Lord Cromwell *			
179. Henry Carey *			
180. William Constable †			
181. Arthur Champernon			
182. William Courtney *			
183. Robert Constable			
184. Henry Carew †			
185. William Cornwallis			
186. John Crofte			

D.

SIR

187. Lord Darcie of the North *	—	—	1558
188. Lord Darcie of Chiche *	—	—	1558
189. Henry Darcie *	—	—	1563
190. William Devereux *	—	—	1563
191. Christopher Draper, Lord Mayor	—	—	1566
192. Henry Darcie *	—	—	1566
193. John of Desmond, <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	1567
194. James Desmond, <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	1567
195. William Drury †	—	—	1570
196. Lionel Duckett, Lord Mayor	—	—	1572
197. John Danvers *	—	—	1574
198. William Drury †	—	—	1574
199. Lucas Dillon	—	—	1574
200. William Drury, <i>Suff.</i> †	—	—	1576
201. Robert Doyley †	—	—	1576
202. Drue Drury †	—	—	1579
203. John Dawnay *	—	—	1580
204. Francis Drake †	—	—	1581
205. Robert Dillon, <i>Ir.</i> †	—	—	1581
206. James Dowall	—	—	1582
207. Thomas of Desmond †	—	—	1583
208. Nicholas Devereux *	—	—	1583
209. Wolstan Dixie, Lord Mayor †	—	—	1584
210. Edward Dimmock	—	—	1584
211. Richard Dyer	—	—	1585
212. Bernard Drake †	—	—	1585
213. George Digby, <i>co. Leic.</i>	—	—	1586
214. Thomas Dennys, <i>co. Leic.</i>	—	—	1586
215. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex *	—	—	1586
216. Edward Denny, <i>sen.</i> *	—	—	1587
217. Lewis Dyve	—	—	1587
218. Charles Danvers *	—	—	1588

219. Henry Duke	—	—	—	1588
220. Edward Denny, jun. *	—	—	—	1589
221. Robert Dormer *	—	—	—	1591
222. Francis Darcy *	—	—	—	1591
223. Robert Drury †	—	—	—	1591
224. William Dawtrey	—	—	—	1591
225. Henry Danvers *	—	—	—	1591
226. George Delves	—	—	—	1593
227. Edward Dyer	—	—	—	1596
228. George Devereux *	}	Eff. Cal.	—	1596
229. Humphry Druell				
230. Robert Dudley *	—	—	—	1596
231. James Devereux *	}	Ireland	—	1599
232. James Davis				
233. Theobald Dillon				
234. Ochemach Drimer				
235. Robert Digby *				

E.

SIR

236. William Eyre	—	—	—	1592
237. Christopher Edmonds	—	—	—	1592
238. Count Eggamort	—	—	—	1596
239. Thomas Egerton *	—	—	—	1596
240. Thomas Egerton, Eff. Cal. *	—	—	—	1597
241. John Egerton, <i>Ir.</i> *	—	—	—	1599
242. Edward Effex	—	—	—	1599

F.

SIR

243. Barnaby Fitzpatrick *	—	—	—	1558
244. Richard Fulmerston	—	—	—	1560
245. William Fairfax †	—	—	—	1562
				246. Thomas

246. Thomas Fitzwilliams *	—	—	1565
247. Richard Fienes *	—	—	1567
248. Thomas Fitzmorrice	—	—	1567
249. Morrice Fitzgerald *	—	—	1572
250. James Fitzgerald *	—	—	1572
251. Thomas Fitzherbert	—	—	1573
252. John Fettiplace †	—	—	1575
253. Thomas Fairfax ‡	—	—	1579
254. Godfrey Foljambe	—	—	1579
255. Edward Fitton †	—	—	1579
256. Charles Framingham	—	—	1581
257. Francis Flemming	—	—	1583
258. Thomas Flemming	—	—	1583
259. Moyle Finche *	—	—	1585
260. Pierce Fitzjames	—	—	1585
261. George Farmer *	—	—	1586
262. Martin Frobisher	—	—	1588
263. Geoffrey Fenton	—	—	1588
264. Edward Ferrers	—	—	1590
265. Thomas Fairfax ‡	—	—	1591
266. Humphrey Forfter	—	—	1592
267. Richard Fienes *	—	—	1592
268. John Fortescue	—	—	1592
269. Theophilus Finch *	—	—	1592
270. Richard Fettiplace †	—	—	1599

G.

SIR

271. Thomas Gresham †	—	—	1559
272. Arthur Grey, after Bath *	—	—	1559
273. Fulk Grevile *	—	—	1565
274. Maurice Fitz Garle §	—	—	1567
275. John Goodwin	—	—	1568
276. Thomas Grey *	—	—	1570
277. Humphrey			

277. Humphrey Gilbert	—	—	—	1571
278. John Gilbert	—	—	—	1571
279. Thomas Guilford †	—	—	—	1573
280. Richard Griffield	—	—	—	1577
281. Thomas Gawdy	—	—	—	1579
282. Gilbert Gerrard *	—	—	—	1572
283. William Gerrard †	—	—	—	1578
284. William Gorge	—	—	—	1580
285. Francis Godolphin *	—	—	—	1585
286. Cotton Gargrave	—	—	—	1585
287. Henry Goodier	—	—	—	1586
288. Thomas Gorges †	—	—	—	1586
289. Henry Gray *	—	—	—	1587
290. Robert Gardiner	—	—	—	1591
291. Henry Glemham	—	—	—	1591
292. Henry Goring *	—	—	—	1591
293. Henry Guilford †	—	—	—	1591
294. Thomas Gerrard	—	—	—	1591
295. Ferdinando	—	—	—	1591
296. Guilford	—	—	—	1591
297. George Gifford	—	—	—	1596
298. Gates	—	—	—	1596
299. John Gilbert	—	—	—	1596
300. John Gray *	—	—	—	1596
301. Baffingborn Gawdy	—	—	—	1597
302. Arthur Gorge †	—	—	—	1597
303. Christopher Godolphin *	—	—	—	1599
304. Henry Goodier	—	—	—	1599
305. William Gascoigne †	—	—	—	1599
306. Lord Gray *	—	—	—	1599

§ Qu. Fitzgerald?

|| Qu. Grenville or Granville?

H.

SIR

307. William Hewit, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1559
308. Owen Hopton	—	—	—	1561
309. William Harper, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1561
310. James Harrington *	—	—	—	1564
311. Thomas Hobb	—	—	—	1565
312. Nicholas Heron †	—	—	—	1565
313. George Hastings *	—	—	—	1565
314. Edward Hastings *	—	—	—	1569
315. William Hilton	—	—	—	1570
316. James Hales †	—	—	—	1570
317. James Hawes	—	—	—	1574
318. John Horner	—	—	—	1574
319. Edward Herbert *	—	—	—	1574
320. John Horsey	—	—	—	1574
321. John Hungerford	—	—	—	1574
322. John Hobart *	—	—	—	1574
323. Charles Howard *	—	—	—	1575
324. George Hastings *	—	—	—	1575
325. William Herbert *	—	—	—	1576
326. Christopher Hatton *	—	—	—	1577
327. Thomas Henneage	—	—	—	1577
328. Edward Horsey	—	—	—	1577
329. Christopher Hilliard †	—	—	—	1578
330. Henry Harrington *	—	—	—	1578
331. Francis Hynde	—	—	—	1578
332. Arthur Heveningham	—	—	—	1578
333. William Herbert *	—	—	—	1579
334. Edmund Hindlestone §	—	—	—	1579
335. John Higham	—	—	—	1579

§ Qu. Huddleston?

I 4

336. James

336. James Harvey	—	—	—	1581
337. George Hearle	—	—	—	1581
338. Thomas Humphry	—	—	—	1581
339. James Hales †	—	—	—	1581
340. Edward Hobby	—	—	—	1582
341. William Heydon	—	—	—	1583
342. George Heneage	—	—	—	1583
343. William Hatton	—	—	—	1586
344. Thomas Howard *	—	—	—	1588
345. John Hawkins	—	—	—	1588
346. John Hart, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1590
347. Ralph Horfey	—	—	—	1590
348. John Hungerford	—	—	—	1590
349. Edward Hastings *	—	—	—	1591
350. Walter Harcourt *	—	—	—	1591
351. Clement Heyham	—	—	—	1591
352. John Hickford	—	—	—	1592
353. Francis Hastings *	—	—	—	1596
354. William Haward	—	—	—	1596
355. Lord Herbert *	—	—	—	1596
356. Christopher Heydon	—	—	—	1596
357. William Howard	—	—	—	1596
358. William Harvy *	—	—	—	1596
359. John Heydon	—	—	—	1599
360. Cuthbert Halfell	—	—	—	1599
361. John Harrington *	—	—	—	1599
362. Richard Houghton †	—	—	—	1599

J.

SIR

363. Robert Jermyn *	—	—	—	1578
364. Thomas Jones	—	—	—	1584
365. Thomas Jermyn *	—	—	—	1594

366. Henry

366. Henry Jones	—	—	—	1591
367. Hugh. M. James	—	—	—	1597

K.

SIR

368. Richard Knightly	—	—	—	1565
369. William Kingsmill	—	—	—	1568
370. Henry Knevet *	—	—	—	1574
371. John Killigrew	—	—	—	1576
372. Thomas Kitson	—	—	—	1578
373. William Knevet *	—	—	—	1578
374. Thomas Knowles *	—	—	—	1586
375. Edward Kinafton	—	—	—	1586
376. Thomas Knowles	—	—	—	1588
377. Henry Killigrew	—	—	—	1591
378. Thomas Knevet	—	—	—	1595

L.

SIR

379. Thomas Leigh	—	—	—	1558
380. Edward Littleton †	—	—	—	1559
381. Henry Lee *	—	—	—	1561
382. Thomas Lodge, Lord Mayor	—	—	—	1562
383. John Littleton *	—	—	—	1565
384. Thomas Lucy *	—	—	—	1565
385. Christopher St. Lawrence †	—	—	—	1569
386. Thomas Lucas *	—	—	—	1570
387. John Langley, Lord Mayor †	—	—	—	1576
388. Edward Longe †	—	—	—	1578
389. Thomas Leighton	—	—	—	1579
390. Nicholas St. Lawrence †	—	—	—	1585

391. Evan

391. Evan Loyd	--	--	--	1586
392. Walter Levifon	--		--	1587
393. William Leigh		--	--	1589
394. Walter Long	--	--	--	1589
395. John Levifon	--	--	--	1589
396. Thomas Loyd	--	--	--	1589
397. Edward Leighton	--		--	1591
398. Christopher Littlecote		--	--	1591
399. Thomas Lucy, jun. †		--	--	1592
400. Richard Lever	--	--	--	1596
401. Melchior Levens		--	--	1596
402. Count Lodwick	--		--	1596
403. Richard Lufon, (Levifon)		--	--	1596
404. Henry Lennard, Lord Dacres *			--	1596
405. Oliver Lambert †		--	--	1596
406. Brian Leigh	--	--	--	1596
407. Robert Lovel	--	--	--	1596
408. Peter Lee, jun.	--	--	--	1596
409. Thomas Lafcelles	--	--	--	1599
410. John Lyne	--	--	--	1599
411. Francis Lacon	--	--	--	1599
412. Richard Lovelace *		--	--	1599
413. George Leicefter †		--	--	1599
414. Henry Lynley	--	--	--	1599
415. William Lovelace *		--	--	1599
416. Richard Lee	--	--	--	1599
417. Richard Lewknor	--	--	--	1600
418. Richard Lee	--	--	--	1600

M.

SIR

419. Willam Mallory	--	--	--	1559
420. Richard Mallory, Lord Mayor			--	1564
421. Peter Manwaring †	--		--	1565
422. Thomas				

422.	Thomas Mildmay *	—	—	1566
423.	Richard Martin, Lord Mayor †	—	—	1567
424.	Lewis Mordaunt *	—	—	1567
425.	Edward Montacute *	—	—	1567
426.	Thomas Manners *	—	—	1569
427.	Simon Musgrave †	—	—	1570
428.	Edward Manfell *	—	—	1572
429.	William Morgan	—	—	1574
430.	James Mervin	—	—	1574
431.	Nicholas Maltby	—	—	1575
432.	William Moore	—	—	1576
433.	Roger Manwood	—	—	1578
434.	Edward Moore	—	—	1579
435.	William Mohun *	—	—	1583
436.	Richard Maleverer	—	—	1583
437.	Richard Mallory	—	—	1586
438.	Richard Molineux †	—	—	1586
439.	John Monfon *	—	—	1586
440.	Manners *	—	—	1587
441.	Thomas Morgan	—	—	1587
442.	Anthony Mayney	—	—	1588
443.	Thomas Masterfon	—	—	1588
444.	Richard Martin, Lord Mayor †	—	—	1589
445.	Matthew Morgan	—	—	1592
446.	Griffith Markham	—	—	1591
447.	Thomas Manfel *	—	—	1591
448.	Michael Mollins, sen.	—	—	1592
449.	George Manwaring †	—	—	1593
450.	Barenton Mollins	—	—	1596
451.	Anthony Mildmay	—	—	1596
452.	Robert Manfel *	—	—	1596
453.	John Morgan	—	—	1596
454.	Moore, of the West	—	—	1597
455.	Reynold Mohun *	—	—	1599
456.	Thomas Mafton	—	—	1599
457.	Lord Montegle *	—	—	1599

458. Richard

458.	Richard Masterfon	—	—	1599
459.	George Manners *	—	—	1599
460.	Francis Merrick	—	—	1599
461.	Richard Morison	—	—	1599
462.	Edward Michelborn	—	—	1599
463.	Edward Morgan	—	—	1599
464.	Nicholas Moseley, Lord Mayor *	—	—	1600

N.

SIR

465.	Roger North *	—	—	1558
466.	Richard Newport *	—	—	1560
467.	Henry Norris *	—	—	1565
468.	Christopher Nugent	—	—	1565
469.	John Norton	—	—	1574
470.	Ambrose Nicholas	—	—	1575
471. M. Neale	—	—	1584
472.	Andrew Noel *	—	—	1586
473.	John Norris *	—	—	1586
474.	Henry Norris *	—	—	1586
475.	Henry North *	—	—	1586
476.	Edward Norris *	—	—	1586
477.	Thomas Norris *	—	—	1589
478.	Henry Newton	—	—	1592
479.	Thomas Napier †	—	—	1593
480.	Henry Nevil, Cales	—	—	1596
481.	Henry Nevil, Ambaffador *	—	—	1599

O.

SIR

482.	Owen Ofwillifant, <i>Ir.</i>	—	—	1567
483.	William Ocarrol, <i>Ir.</i>	—	—	1567
484.	Hugh Odonel	—	—	1567
	485.	Odonel		

485. Odonel Oconnor	—	—		1567
486. Ony Othastrick	—	—		1567
487. Brian Orwick	—	—	—	1566
488. Dirlow Obrien	—	—		1583
489. John Oreilley	—	—	—	1583
490. Francis Odriscall	—	—		1583
491. Donnoth Oliver	—	—	—	1584
492. George Ocarrol	—	—	—	1585
493. Anthony Oneale	—	—	—	1585
494. John Odernelly	—	—	—	1585
495. Ference Odemphy	—	—	—	1599
496. Robert Osborn †	—	—	—	1599
497. Hewit Osborne *	—	—		1599

P.

SIR

498. Nicholas Pointz	—	—		1558
499. Thomas Parry	—	—	—	1558
500. Henry Percy *	—	—		1559
501. John Perrot †	—	—	—	1561
502. Adrian Poynings	—	—		1562
503. John Plunket	—	—		1565
504. Thomas Plunket	—	—		1565
505. George Penruddocke	—	—	—	1567
506. Brian Philyn	—	—	—	1567
507. George Peckham	—	—		1568
508. John Pelham *	—	—	—	1573
509. Thomas Porter	—	—		1574
510. Henry Portman †	—	—		1575
511. Amias Pawlet *	—	—	—	1576
512. John Petre *	—	—	—	1578
513. Richard Pype	—	—		1578
514. Philip Parker †	—	—	—	1578
515. Philip Paston *	—	—		1579
516. Thomas Perrot †	—	—	—	1579

517. William

517. William Pelham *	—	—	1579
518. Thomas St. Paul	—	—	1580
519. Thomas Pollifon	—	—	1585
520. John Peyton †	—	—	1586
521. Henry Poole	—	—	1587
522. Horatio Palavichini	—	—	1587
523. John Packington †	—	—	1587
524. John Pointz	—	—	1588
525. John Pooley	—	—	1588
526. Nicholas Parker †	—	—	1591
527. Nicholas Parker	—	—	1588
528. Richard Paulet *	—	—	1591
529. Charles Percy	—	—	1591
530. Devereux Poole	—	—	1591
531. John Puckering †	—	—	1592
532. John Popham	—	—	1592
533. William Periam	—	—	1592
534. John Peyton †	—	—	1596
535. Prince of Portugal	—	—	1596
536. Francis Popham	—	—	1596
537. Amias Preston	—	—	1596
538. William Pooley	—	—	1596
539. Joceline Percy *	—	—	1599
540. Thomas Palmes	—	—	1596
541. John Pooley	—	—	1599

R.

SIR

542. Robert Rich *	—	—	1558
543. Dany Roche	—	—	1567
544. Thomas Rowe	—	—	1568
545. Francis Russell *	—	—	1569
546. Richard Ruddall	—	—	1596
547. John Rivers †	—	—	1574

548. George

548. George Rogers	—	—	—	1574
549. Richard Rogers	—	—	—	1576
550. Thomas Ramfay	—	—	—	1577
551. John Ratcliffe *	—	—	—	1580
552. Thomas Rivet	—	—	—	1581
553. William Ruffell *	—	—	—	1584
554. Edward Earl of Rutland *	—	—	—	1584
555. Walter Raleigh	—	—	—	1584
556. William Read	—	—	—	1586
557. John Ruffell *	—	—	—	1587
558. John Roper	—	—	—	1587
559. Thomas Read	—	—	—	1592
560. William Rowe	—	—	—	1593
561. William Read	—	—	—	1595
562. Edwin Rich *	—	—	—	1595
563. Robert Remington	—	—	—	1596
564. Thomas Reresby †	—	—	—	1598
565. Francis Rushe	—	—	—	1599
566. Earl of Rutland *	—	—	—	1599
567. Carey Reynell †	—	—	—	1599
568. Edward Read	—	—	—	
569. Thomas Ridgeway †.	—	—	—	1600

S.

SIR

570. Lord Sheffield *	—	—	—	1558
571. George Speake	—	—	—	1558
572. Anthony Standen	—	—	—	1559
573. George Stanley *	—	—	—	1565
574. Warham St. Leger †	—	—	—	1565
575. Thomas Sherfield	—	—	—	1565
576. Thomas Sackville *	—	—	—	1566
577. Thomas Scott	—	—	—	1569
578. Robert Stapleton	—	—	—	1570

579. Charles

579. Charles Somerfet *	—	—	—	1572
580. Thomas Shirley	—	—	—	1573
581. John Sidenham †	—	—	—	1574
582. John Stawel *	—	—	—	1574
583. Henry Sherrington	—	—	—	1574
584. Edward Stradling †	—	—	—	1575
585. Thomas Stanhope *	—	—	—	1575
586. John Smith	—	—	—	1577
587. William Spring	—	—	—	1578
588. Ralph Shelton	—	—	—	1578
589. William Stanley *	—	—	—	1579
590. John Selby	—	—	—	1582
591. Philip Sydney *	—	—	—	1583
592. Thomas Sondes	—	—	—	1583
593. Edward Stafford	—	—	—	1583
594. Robert Savile †	—	—	—	1583
595. George Sidenham †	—	—	—	1583
596. Warham St. Leger †	—	—	—	1583
597. Thomas Le Strange †	—	—	—	1584
598. Thomas Scroope *	—	—	—	1585
599. Robert Southwell *	—	—	—	1583
600. Conough M. Serine	—	—	—	1585
601. Martin Skinke	—	—	—	1586
602. Edward Stanley *	—	—	—	1586
603. Alexander Steward	—	—	—	1586
604. Robert Sydney *	—	—	—	1586
605. George Savile †	—	—	—	1587
606. John Scot	—	—	—	1588
607. John Spencer *	—	—	—	1588
608. William Sackville *	—	—	—	1589
609. Thomas Shirley	—	—	—	1589
610. Richard Shere	—	—	—	1590
611. Walter Sandes	—	—	—	1591
612. John Seymour	—	—	—	1591
613. Anthony Shelley †	—	—	—	1591
614. William				

614. William Spencer	—	—	—	1591
615. Anthony St. Leger †	—	—	—	1593
616. John Spencer, Lord Mayor		—		1595
617. Stephen Slani, Lord Mayor		—	—	1596
618. John Stanhope *	—		—	1596
619. Arthur Savage	—	—		1596
620. Robert Earl of Suffex *		—	—	1596
621. Thomas Smith	—		—	1596
622. John Stafford	—		—	1596
623. John Shelton	—	—		1596
624. John Savage *		—	—	1597
625. William Strode	—	—		1597
626. Richard Salinftone, Lord Mayor			—	1597
627. Michael Sondes *	—	—		1598
628. Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor		—		1599
629. Francis Stafford	—		—	1599
630. John Savage *				
631. Hugh M. Swine				
632. John Scudamore †	—	—		1592
633. James Scudamore †	—	—	—	1596

T.

SIR

634. Corneck M. Tegge		—	—	1572
635. John Tracy †	—		—	1574
636. Thomas Tresham		—	—	1575
637. Edmond Trafford	—		—	1578
638. John Throgmorton †		—	—	1585
639. George Turpen	—		—	1585
640. Anthony Thorold †		—	—	1585
641. Thomas Throgmorton †			—	1587
642. George Trenchard	—		—	1588
643. Roger Townsend *	—	—	—	1588
644. John Tracy †	—	—	—	1591
	K			
				645. Arthur

134 REFLECTIONS ON THE INCREASE

645. Arthur Throgmorton †	—	—	1596
646. John Townsend *	—	—	1597
647. Jonathan Trelawney †	—	—	1599
648. Thomas Tasborough	—	—	1599
649. George Thornton			

U. V.

SIR

650. Edward Umpton	—	—	1558
651. Thomas Vane *	—	—	1573
652. Henry Umpton	—	—	1586
653. Francis Vere *	—	—	1588
654. Edmund Uvedale	—	—	1588
655. Horatio Vere *	—	—	1595
656. Thomas Vavasor †	—	—	1597
657. Thomas Vane *	—	—	1598
658. Robert Vernon *	—	—	1599
659. John Vaughan	—	—	1599

W.

SIR

660. Henry Weston	—	—	1558
661. John White	—	—	1561
662. Richard Wenman †	—	—	1565
663. Henry Wallop *	—	—	1568
664. Robert Whitney	—	—	1568
665. William West *	—	—	1568
666. Walter Waller	—	—	1572
667. Thomas Walsingham	—	—	1573
668. William Winter	—	—	1573
669. Thomas Wroughton	—	—	1574
670. Christopher Wray †	—	—	1575
671. William			

671. William Walgrave *	—	—	1576
672. Francis Walsingham	—	—	1577
673. James Whitney	—	—	1578
674. Robert Wood	—	—	1578
675. Henry Woodhouse *	—	—	1578
676. Nicholas Woodroffe	—	—	1579
677. Patrick Welshe	—	—	1579
678. Henry Widdrington *	—	—	1580
679. Edward Waterhouse	—	—	1584
680. Nicholas White			
681. Christopher Wandesford †		—	1586
682. John Wingfield †	—	—	1586
683. Roger Williams	—	—	1586
684. Thomas Williams	—	—	1586
685. Thomas West *	—	—	1587
686. Edward Wingfield	—	—	1587
687. Thomas Wilford	—	—	1588
688. Richard Welshe	—	—	1580
689. Thomas West *	—	—	1591
690. John Wootton *	—	—	1591
691. William Woodhouse	—	—	1591
692. Thomas Wilkes	—	—	1592
693. William Webb, Lord Mayor †		—	1592
694. Edward Wootton *	—	—	1592
695. William Weston	—	—	1593
696. Edward Winter	—	—	1595
697. Henry Winstone	—	—	1592
698. John Wolley	—	—	1592
699. William Wray †	—	—	1596
700. Philip Woodhouse *	—	—	1596
701. Richard Weston *	—	—	1596
702. Richard Wenman	—	—	1596
703. James Wootton *	—	—	1596
704. Anthony Wingfield †	—	—	1597
705. Edmond Withypole	—	—	1599

706. Thomas West *	—	—	1589
707. Charles Wilmot *	—	—	1599
708. Edward Warren §	—	—	1599
709. William Warren	—	—	1599

Y.

SIR

710. John Younge	—	—	1574
711. Edmond Yorke	—	—	1591
712. Edward Yorke	—	—	1594

Z.

SIR

713. Sir John Zouche *	—	—	1558
714. William Zouche	—	—	1579

§ Of Pointon, in Cheshire.

|| Of Codnor.

THE result of this catalogue, combined with the preceding list of nobility, is, that the ancestors of about twenty-six or twenty-seven of the present Peers possessed their peerage in the male line in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and that those of about thirty more were honoured with knighthood in that reign. It seems that those of twenty-eight more are younger branches of one or other of these families. Twenty-two families are Scotch; nine are Irish; three Dutch; and about five have attained their honours by female inheritance.

Yet it must be admitted of course, that, from the character of the distribution of honours in this queen's reign, the heirs of many antient families, either from a retired temper, or other causes, did not then attain knighthood.

But that most excellent princess has surely afforded a pattern in this as in many other parts of her government worthy the imitation of her successors.



OF THE ENGINEERS

The first of these is the
the second is the
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the fourth is the
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